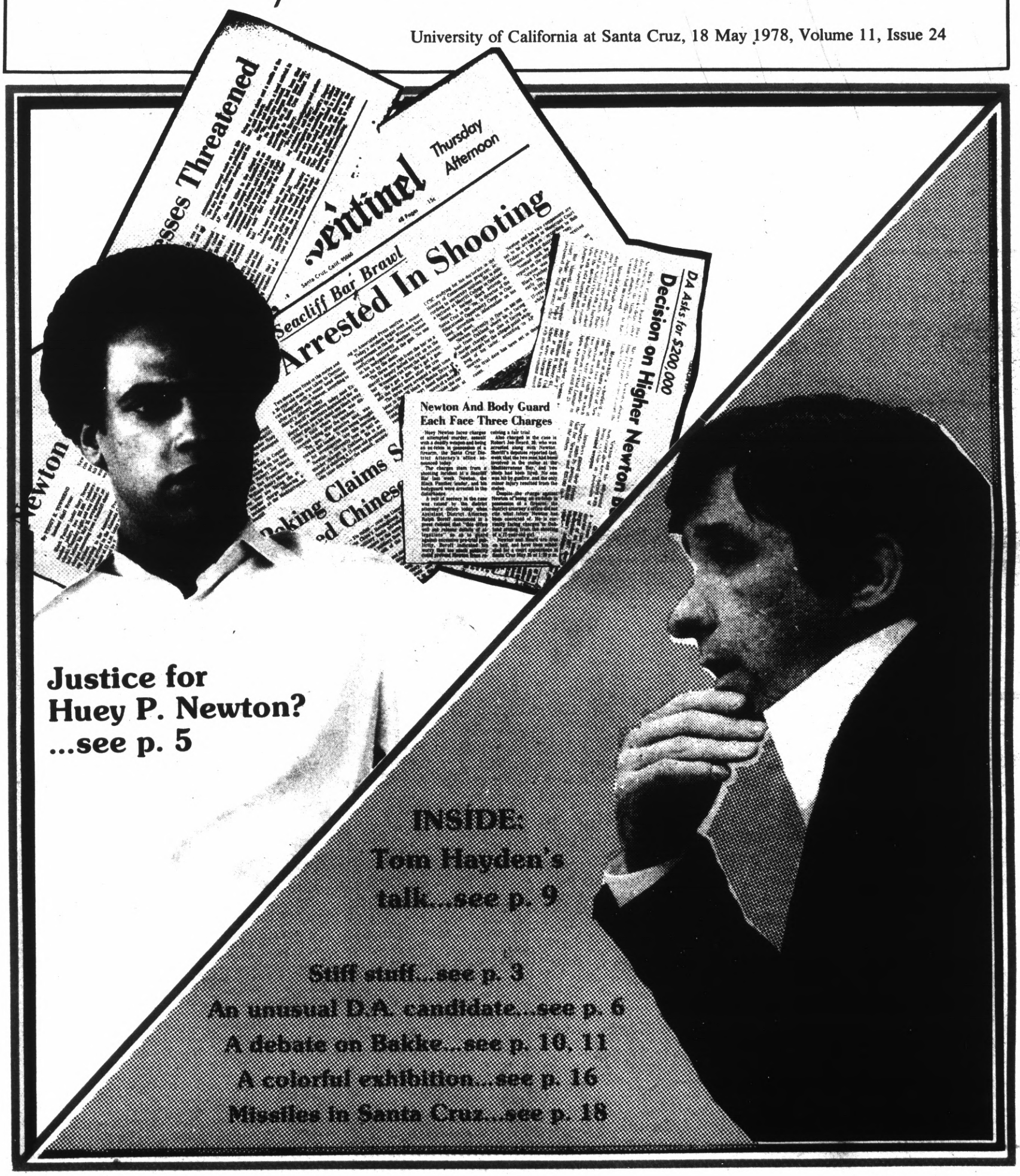
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City on a Hill

University of California at Santa Cruz, 18 May 1978, Volume 11, Issue 24



Important meeting for CITY ON A HILL staff members tomorrow (Friday) at noon.
City editor selection and other agenda items!



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If you're tired of politicians, then take a good look at the race for 3rd District Supervisor. Dick Little is a radio broadcaster and newsman who has covered our county government for over 11 years. In that time, he's seen issues come and go, asked tough questions, and explored all the angles. He has come to the conclusion that the people deserve something better.

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Group forms to develop cooperative housing

by Bill Tyler

Decent affordable housing in Santa Cruz County is the goal of Housing for People (HFP), a recently formed non-profit charitable corporation. According to spokesperson Bob Mayer, a major cause of the steep rise in housing costs is rapid ownership turnover in a tight housing market. To avoid this rapid turnover and its associated costs, HFP plans to develop cooperatively owned housing, either by purchase or by new construction.

In a cooperative system, housing is owned and administered democratically by a cooperative as a whole. Individual residents buy shares in the cooperative, thus becoming part owners.

According to HFP, the cost of entry can be as little as first and last month's payments, in contrast to the high down payment and financing costs in the traditional market. Since cooperative members are part owners, they are eligible for homeowner tax benefits, which can be substantial. On leaving, a member's shares must be resold to the cooperative. Ownership therefore remains with the cooperative residents, effectively removing it from the speculative market. In addition, since the mortgage is held by the cooperative rather than by individuals, no expensive refinancing is needed.

In addition to providing low cost housing, HFP intends to respect environmental concerns, and to "contribute positively to the character and vitality of existing neighborhoods." Also, such ideas as "cooperatively-run childcare services, recreational and social activities, and gardening..." are contemplated.

HFP is presently preparing four reports dealing with various phases of cooperative housing. The first is an overview comparing effectiveness of cooperative and other forms of housing. Of particular interest are the Savo Island Project in Berkeley and Pilgrim Terrace in Santa Barbara. The second report will deal with feasibility problems including financing, environmental and community impacts, and potential tenants. Conversion of mobile home parks and apartment complexes to cooperative ownership and the possibility of new construction will be studied as well as various types of cooperative organizations. The third report will contain detailed implementation plans. The fourth will be an educational presentation, possibly including slides and speakers, to explain the nature and benefits of cooperative housing.

HFP has applied to the county for revenue sharing funds to support the preparation of these reports. Approximately $9600 has been approved by the Housing Advisory Committee, but the county supervisors will make the final decision sometime in June.

Funding is one of HFP's major concerns. In addition to revenue sharing, money may be available from private foundations or HUD. Individual contributions are also accepted, and HFP plans to begin charging membership dues. However, a great deal of HFP's work is done by unpaid volunteeres.

HFP is controlled by a democratically elected board of directors. The board meets twice a month, and meetings are open to the public. Membership in HFP is open to anyone "concerned about housing in Santa Cruz who shares our interests in the development of housing based on principles of cooperation and community control."

Stiff struts stuff at Applied Sciences

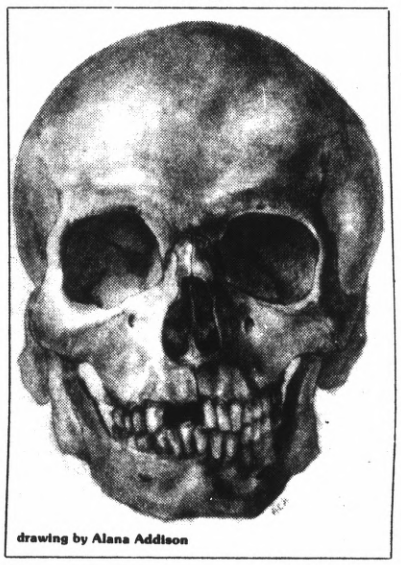
by Eric Eigenfeld

Anatomy, a subject which most of us take for granted, has been the subject of intensive investigation for the past six weeks at Nat Sci II as part of the Biology 124 class.

The class, taught by Dr. Charles Stuart, centers around the dissection of a human cadaver. The Biology Board obtained the cadaver last quarter from a "willed body program" after at least four years of intensive lobbying by students who felt that a "hands on" approach to the study of anatomy was essential. Because the body was made available through an individual's generosity, his identity, cause of death, and background are kept confidential.

The approach to the dissection of a human specimen is quite different from that used with more readily available animals such as frogs or cats. Dr. Stuart explained in an interview that a well-cared for cadaver lasts several years. As a result, he uses a progressive or "demonstrated" method of dissection which gradually exposes various parts of the body without destroying them. The body is examined layer by layer; except for the skin, each is replaced after the lab sessions. Because the cadaver has been thoroughly treated with formaldehyde, no decomposition occurs. "All enzymatic action has been stopped," Dr. Stuart explained. "It doesn't need refrigeration. As long as it's kept moist, nothing will happen to it."

Although the class is conducted on a clinical and scientific level, the humanity of the primary teaching aid is always apparent. To reduce the initial shock that might accompany the sight of the cadaver, Dr. Stuart began the lab work in an impersonal way. Students first examined the muscles of the back. Then, as work progressed, the face was kept covered.



drawing by Alana Addison

"I was curious," said Kay Gold, a student in the class, when asked about her initial reactions to the cadaver. "It's interesting—the muscles just look like meat. But the dirty fingernails brought it closer to home and made him more of a person again."

While she knows of at least one student who has eaten less steak since enrolling in the class, Kay considers the cadaver the best part of the course. "It's real—not a model, picture or film. I'd feel that there was a big piece missing if we had only two dimensional materials. This way, you can get a feel for what the human body really is. Last week, for example, we worked with the flexors and extensors of the forearm," she continued. "You can pull on a muscle and the digits will move. Photographs wouldn't work here, since you can't see motion from a drawing."

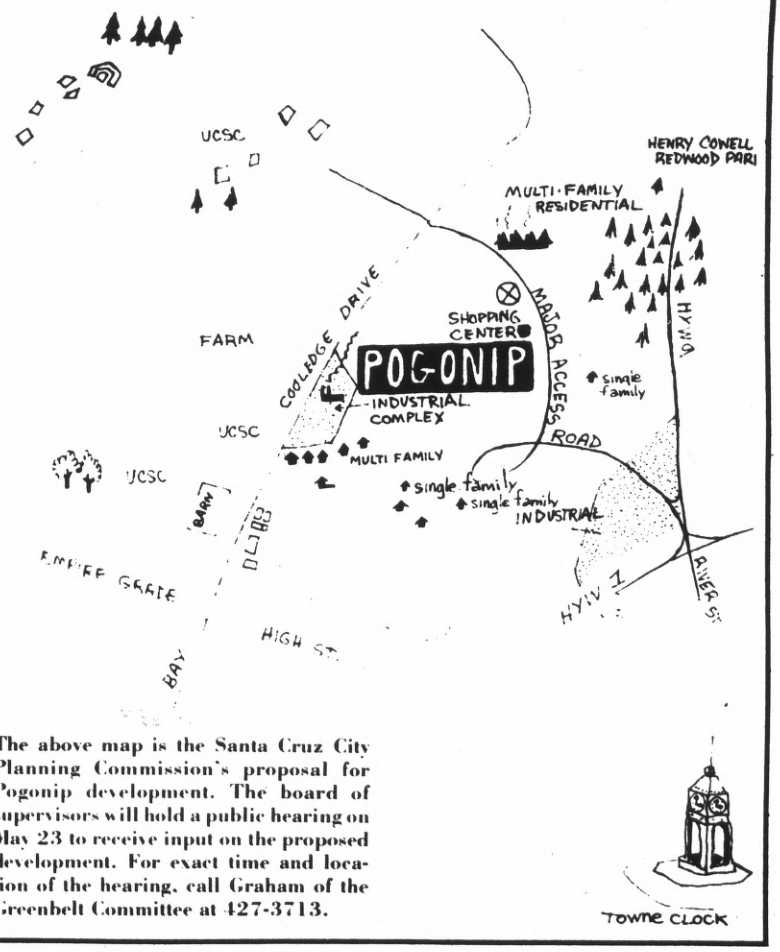
The rigors of the class (three lectures and two lab periods per week) and the complexity of the material have not prevented the students and Dr. Stuart from maintaining a lighthearted and friendly atmosphere in 267 Applied Sciences. "Chuck's really great," commented one student. "He knows a lot about everything, and brings in other subjects—like art and music. The class is really good because Chuck enjoys teaching and explaining the material."

"We got along really well," added another student. "Last week, for example, was Chuck's birthday, so we had a party—complete with cake and candles."

Although the class has been both popular and successful, its future status is uncertain. A spokesperson for the Biology Board stated that a decision regarding the scheduling and instructor for next year's Bio 124 has not yet been reached.

A skull was stolen recently from the anatomy labs at 267 App. Sci. Dr. Stuart has expressed regret at this inconsiderate act which denies the majority of students access to this valuable study tool. Any information leading to its recovery would be appreciated and should be directed to Dr. Stuart at the Biology Board Office.

Pogonip development plan



The above map is the Santa Cruz City Planning Commission's proposal for Pogonip development. The board of supervisors will hold a public hearing on May 23 to receive input on the proposed development. For exact time and location of the hearing, call Graham of the Greenbelt Committee at 427-3713.

Committee applications due Monday

All students interested in serving on campuswide committees (registration fee, food, human subjects, etc.) should turn their applications in to the Student Affairs Office at Central Services by Monday, May 22.

Students interested in serving on the committee that selects students to serve on the various committees should contact the Student Affairs Office by Monday, May 22.

Students interested in serving on the Student Body President's Council should contact the Student Affairs Office by Monday, May 22.

Those wishing to serve will have their names placed on a ballot. A campuswide election will be held and the winner must receive a majority of votes cast.

For further information, call x4446.

WEEKLY CRIME REPORT

compiled by John Barker UCSC Police

On May 8, there was an attempted armed robbery in a Crown dorm room. The victim was held while the room was searched by two susects. There was also a theft at the East Field House. A wallet and other items were taken from an unlocked locker.

On May 10, a wallet was stolen from a locked locker at the East Field House.

On May 12, a ten-speed bicycle was taken from a dorm hall in College Five. The bike was locked only to itself.

On May 14, a calculator was taken from an Oakes apartment. The suspect entered through an open window. On the same day, a wallet was taken from an unlocked car at the East Field House.

(This is a partial list of crimes.)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY'S STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL

by Dan Golden

April 1, 1967. The angry glare of flashing red lights bounced down the alleys and off the walls of a housing project in the black ghetto of Richmond, California. The revolving lights reflected across the wet pavement as more police cruisers arrived. The sounds of the shots still echoed under the cold, grey sky as people stared fearfully from their doorways and windows. While Contra Costa County Sheriff's Deputies watched impassively, a 22 year old ghetto resident, Denzil Dowell, lay bleeding in the street. He bled to death.

The cops in Richmond and Oakland were never known to show those citys' black minority communities a benevolent face. The generous image of the protector was projected only to the white community. In the black community, the cops patrolled like an occupying army. Blacks were rousted, cursed, beaten, shot and killed. Densil Dowell had died a common death.

The Dowell family insisted that the killing was cold-blooded murder. Within a few days they collected over 1200 signatures on a petition asking for a grand jury investigation. It was ignored. They then turned to a new organization that had been formed to protect the black community from police brutality: the Black Panther Party.

The Panthers acted immediately. Led by Huey P. Newton, 20 of them, dressed in black leather jackets, powder-blue shirts, black berets, pants, and shoes, armed with rifles, shotguns, and pistols, fanned out and combed the neighborhood for clues. The official police story, that Denzil had been shot to prevent his escape from the scene of a burglary, was contradicted by all available evidence. The Panthers then had a doctor perform an independent autopsy. He concluded that the wounds in Dowell's armpits proved that the young man's hands had been raised when police pulled the trigger.

Groups of Black Panthers, along with ghetto residents, confronted public officials about the murder and cover-up. Panther leaders, including Newton, spoke to massive street corner gatherings of the right to bear arms for protection of the black community against police brutality. In Oakland, the new party published its first issue of **The Black Panther**, which was distributed by children throughout the ghetto. Its first headline read, "Why Was Denzil Dowell Killed?"

The party grew as its reputation spread. Organized in 1966 by Newton and Bobby Seale, it quickly became known for patroling police patrols in black neighborhoods. When police were spotted harassing, hassling or arresting blacks, a Panther patrol car would pull up. Newton or Seale would get out and with a law book in one hand and a weapon in the other, advise the officer and citizen of their respective rights and responsibilities.

It was something that the black community had seldom before seen. Here were black men that stood up to the hated authorities. These black men refused to play the role of unintelligent victims. They demanded to be treated with respect as equal human beings. It is small wonder that their party began to attract dozens, and then hundreds of volunteers.

Revolution

May 2, 1967. The puffy white clouds floated lazily across a blue spring sky above the imposing dome of California's State Capitol Building. Inside, the state assembly was in session, considering a bill that would restrict the right of Californians to bear loaded weapons in incorporated municipalities. The bill was specifically anti-Panther, and sponsored by Oakland Republican Don Mulford, a real friend of the law-and-order bunch. Outside, 30 Black Panthers had just arrived and were marching into the Capitol to confront the lawmakers. They were unannounced and there were no policemen in sight.

This reporter was there. My eighth grade history teacher had decided that it was nice weather and a good day to tour the Capitol. Show the kids how their government really works, up close.

My class was emerging from the governor's office. Governor Reagan had just bid us farewell and we were going to take a little spin around the rotunda to view the state seal, historic paintings, etc. At that moment, a line of uninformed Panthers, bearing arms, walked in, single file, through the front doors at the other end of the rotunda. As they casually strolled across the polished marble floor, the reporters that hang around the building looking for a story began to mass.

The Panthers coolly asked for directions to the assembly chambers and the swarm of reporters directed them to the great double doors. The newsmen's minds were probably as blown as my classmates' were, for they plowed through the Sergeant-At-Arms who was attempting to bar the door. The Black Panthers followed the journalists onto the floor of the in-session assembly.

In the ensuing chaos the Panther commander read a short declaration that Newton had written and the group left. They were arrested as they were driving out of town on an odd assortment of charges that were later dropped.

The demonstration and resulting publicity spread the notoriety of the Black Panthers from coast to coast. Young blacks, their imaginations fired, began to form chapters in nearly every urban area. Many black militants, fed up with the passive, nonviolent approach, joined ranks with the Black Panther Party.

February 17, 1968. At a "Free Huey" rally, militant leaders Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown linked up with the Panthers. Their Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), a large civil rights organization, officially merged with the Black Panther Party. (Newton was awaiting trial on charges stemming from an Oakland shootout. He was cleared and released in 1970.)

The Panthers had chapters in every city in the "mother country" and their following was growing rapidly. They did not espouse "black separatism" and were willing to develop close ties to predominately white groups with progressive political views, such as anti-war organizations. Their link to SNCC created a considerable stir behind the scenes in the American criminal justice system. Ominously, one fellow had become deadly serious about the Panthers. That fellow was none other than FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Counter-Revolution

The events of the early spring in 1968 were devastating US policy makers at every turn. Yankee foreign policy was crumbling as the Vietnam Tet Offensive stymied the American war effort. Economic policy was tottering as inflation and unemployment began to rise at the same time. Politically, President Johnson was under attack from the left within his party (Kennedy and McCarthy) and from the right by the Republicans. Black rage at the failures of the "Great Society" and the "War On Poverty" had spilled over during the long, hot summer of '67 in the worst rioting that the country had ever seen. It is therefore not surprising that this crisis would lead to the employment of extraordinary measures to insure the continuation of "public order."

In recent years, many documents detailing the FBI's war against the Black Panthers have come to light through the efforts of congressional intelligence committees and the party's Freedom of Information Act lawsuits. They reveal that at J. Edgar Hoover's direction, Panther leaders were killed, inter-party squabbles were inflated, and the party's programs were disrupted.

On August 25, 1967, Hoover issued memoranda that ordered FBI Field Offices to greatly expand their Counter Intelligence Program (COINTELPRO). He intended to "expose, disrupt, misdirect, discredit or otherwise neutralize the activities of black nationalists."

The FBI then created a "Racial Intelligence Section" (RIS) that would carry out COINTELPRO against blacks. An FBI policy memorandum from early March, 1968, warned all agents to prevent the "rise of a Messiah" who could "unify and electrify" militant blacks. Its author, George C. Moore, was immediately appointed to head RIS. A month later, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated. Within six months, Stokely Carmichael had fled the country, bound for Africa. With them out of the way, RIS concentrated 80 percent of its agents and resources in an all out attack on the Black Panther Party.

The Struggle Continues

The RIS people employed a number of sophisticated tactics to upset the Panthers. Party activists were constantly being arrested and the bail bonds and legal fees became an extra burden. An RIS memo (2/29/68) describes how "they were arrested on every possible charge until they could no longer make bail."

The Panthers were riddled with agents whose tasks varied, but whose effects were devastating. Agents posing as persons other than Panthers were used to plant information with party members. One such plant came as a "tip" to Oakland Panthers that their offices were about to be raided. As the group was driving away from the office to the refuge of a member's home, they were caught in the crossfire of a police ambush. As a result, Panther Treasurer Bobby Hutton was killed and Information Minister Eldridge Cleaver was wounded and returned to prison. Seven other Panther leaders were jailed.

On December 3, 1969, Chicago police invaded the apartment of a charismatic Panther leader, Fred Hampton. They fired through his bedroom door, riddling him with bullets. An FBI agent-infiltrator that was working inside the Chicago Panthers had provided police with a detailed drawing of the apartment's layout and had drugged Hampton to insure his placement during the raid. His wife had tried frantically to wake him when she heard police, but could not.

The RIS agents also worked to split the Panthers away from other black nationalists and to split them internally. This was often accomplished by sending letters with false or misleading information, usually "signed" by a fictitious or forged name. Relations between the Panthers and an allied black "cultural nationalist" group in Los Angeles became so strained as a result of the FBI's activity that seven Panthers were shot (four died) in 1969.

When Newton was released from prison in August, 1970, RIS agents worked overtime to widen the gap between him and the Panther's guerrilla faction, led by Cleaver. They were able to twist the conceptions that each leader held of the other to an undetermined degree. As a partial result, and partially due to real differences, Newton expelled Cleaver in early 1971.

The Party Survives

By the end of 1971, the Black Panther Party had ceased functioning as a nationwide organization. They were successful in continuing a strong presence in Oakland. Panther "survival" programs worked to provide employment, medical care, shelter, clothing, and even food to the black community. Their community school is a shining example of the highest level of education available to Oakland's children today.

cont. on p. 23

CONGRATULATIONS to the following students, their colleges and supporting faculty:

Ms. Kelly Anderson	Crown	State Department
Ms. Kathleen Lebental	Kresge	Carnegie Endowment
Mr. Richard Sergay	Merrill	Carnegie Endowment
Mr. Eric Yen	Oakes	General Services Adm.

These four are among the students who have recently been accepted into our programs for the summer. We wish them well.

COME IN AND TALK WITH US. Cooperative Education, 140 Central Services

Newton and the Aptos barroom blitz

by Dan Pulcrano

Oakes graduate and Black Panther leader Huey P. Newton was arrested early last Thursday after a shooting incident in an Aptos bar. The Santa Cruz County DA's office has filed three charges against Newton and his bodyguard Robert Joe Heard, 28, including assault with intent to commit murder. Newton, 36, is now free on $50,000 bail.

According to witnesses and police reports, Newton, Heard and companion William H. Moore, 43, entered the Mediterranean Club at approximately 1:25 am. Newton brushed against a patron in the bar and a fight ensued with Newton landing a blow that knocked the man to the floor. Kenny Hall, a 26-year-old Sea Cliff resident, reportedly came to the assistance of his floored friend and began scuffling with Newton. Two shots were fired. Hall, bleeding from his left temple, ducked into a storage room, where one of the bartenders was on the phone to the police.

Newton, Heard and Moore left the bar and hopped into a red Volvo outside. County Sheriff's Deputy Randy Smiley pulled up as the three were leaving. Informed by a witness that the men were armed, Smiley ducked behind his patrol car and waited before pursuing the Volvo. Smiley and other members of the sheriff's department found the car in the driveway of a house a short distance away. Moore was sitting in the driver's seat and was arrested. The resident of the house, standing on the doorstep in his bathrobe, pointed to Heard (400 pounds and 7'0" by his own account), who was lying on the ground near a small yellow pickup truck. Newton was found in a rear yard, "lying in a prone position, hiding in the grass." He was taken into custody at gunpoint.

"A Frame-Up"

In an exclusive interview with **City on a Hill** following the filing of charges on Monday, Newton categorically termed his arrest "a frame-up." Asked whether there might be any organizations seeking to discredit him or the Black Panther Party, Newton responded, "I have been monitored, and there have been more attempts to spy on me than any other man in the history of the United States...It's true. Most Americans don't know this."

He says he presently has a $100 million suit against the US government. "The Appellate Court has ordered that the government turn over one-and-a-half million pages of surveillance on me...I have eight thousand pages at this time. These pages clearly demonstrate the attempts of the government to discredit me and to destroy my finances," he continued. In these papers, it is documented that, "The government opened up bank accounts in my name and would withdraw from the account, then send the cancelled checks to my financial supporters." Who got the money that was withdrawn? "They never gave it to me...I don't know to whom," he answered.

FBI: No Comment

Jonina Abraon, the editor of the Panthers' newspaper, feels that Huey's arrest is part of an ongoing government conspiracy. "The government has been trying to destroy the party since its beginnings in 1966. This is just one more effort," she explained. Though she could not comment on specifics of the case, Ms. Abraon did say, "The whole thing is very suspicious."

A spokesperson for the Santa Cruz FBI office said, "We're not making any statements regarding this case at all." The FBI refused to confirm or deny whether the matter is under investigation.

Hot Peppers and Chips

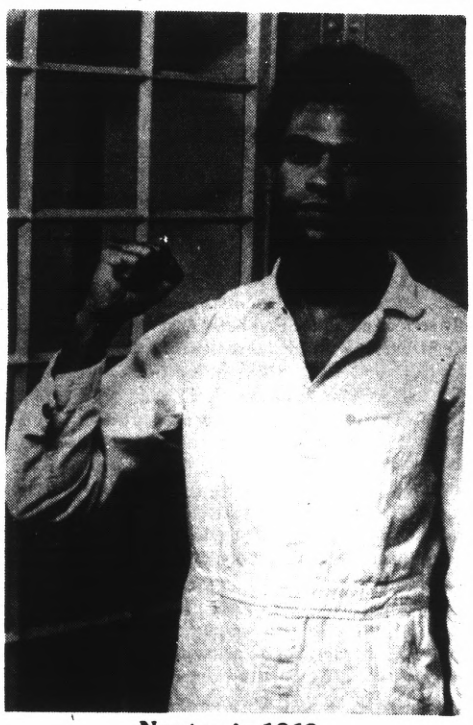
The only thing Mediterranean about the Mediterranean Club is the two plaster Greek-style statues behind the bar, one with a sombrero, another wearing a Champion sparkplug baseball cap. Plastic ferns hang from the ceiling near the bar of wood-grain formica rimmed with padded black vinyl. In the corner on a crowded stage, a quartet plays, "Shake your rump to the bump y'all," while several couples dance. There is a jukebox in the back and a cigarette machine in the front. On that Wednesday night the employees had been commenting on how it had been the quietest night in a long time.

Earlier in the day, graduate student Huey Newton had been on the UCSC campus where he is enrolled in the History of Consciousness program. He had gone to see Angela Davis deliver her noontime speech at the quarry. Friends who saw him there said he appeared to be in good spirits. Reportedly, Bill Moore told a friend at Davis' speech that they'd been through a lot of harrassment in Santa Cruz lately and they couldn't understand why.

Sometime between one and one thirty in the morning, Huey and friends walked in Manuel's, a popular Mexican restaurant next door to the Mediterranean. It was one of Huey's favorite restaurants; he loved spicy foods and was known to wolf down four or five hot peppers in a row. A person who was sitting in Manuel's at the time gave this account: "They came in and asked for something to eat. The hostess told them that they couldn't give them anything to eat. Mr. Newton asked for some chips. One of them asked to use the bathroom and Mr. Newton grabbed some chips and hot sauce...They were all moving... There was definitely heavy energy—I'm not saying it was positive or negative—I looked in their eyes and I could tell something was happening...They went **whoosh**...They were really nice but definitely rushed...They freaked me out and I left while they were still there."

Conflicting Accounts

Newton, Heard and Moore left Manuel's and walked into the bar next door. The doorman at the Mediterranean knew Newton from a class at UCSC and greeted him. Almost immediately after walking through the door, the fighting began;



Newton in 1968

there wasn't even time to order a drink. The accounts of the 23 witnesses interviewed by sheriff's deputies are generally consistent up until the point a gun was pulled.

One witness says Newton pulled out a gun and fired twice. Another says Heard pulled it out and fired twice. A third is unsure...it could have been either of them. A fourth account says both men had guns but it was Newton who pulled the trigger twice. Other reports raise the possibility that the gun was passed between the two suspects.

One shot landed in the ceiling, taking a chunk of glitter-speckled stucco with it. The other shot went in an unknown direction, probably shattering the front window. Hall fell back against the wall and was bleeding. He thought he had been shot.

Dr. Brian Lee, the physician who examined Hall at Dominican Hospital afterwards, said it was not his belief that Hall was suffering from a gunshot wound. He stated that the laceration could have been the result of broken glass or some similar type sharp object.

At least four witnesses told police that the gun was a .45 chrome-plated automatic pistol. One called it a silver-colored automatic clip-type .38, and another thought he saw a chrome-stock silver-colored .38, possibly a revolver. Only one of the accounts described the weapon as a blue steel .45 automatic pistol.

Lawyers, Guns and Boy Scouts

A gun was found in a field a couple of blocks away the next day by Explorers, a unit of the Boy Scouts that was aiding police in the search. It was a blue steel automatic with black rubber grips. Detective Dennis Clark of the sheriff's department said the gun has been traced to an individual other than Newton or his two companions but declined to elaborate.

Not satisfied with the finding of the blue steel gun, the deputies and Boy Scouts spent another two days combing the area for a second gun, presumably the chrome-plated automatic described by witnesses. A third day was spent by a search team that included ex-SWAT team members, who scaled the jagged cliffs of the Sea Cliff shoreline on ropes in search of the handgun. With no results, the search has been called off.

As of this writing, detectives are still awaiting the results of ballistics tests from the state crime laboratory in Sacramento. They are hoping to match the gun they found with the two shells found in the Aptos barroom. Since they conducted neither a paraffin test nor a neutron activation test, either of which could have conclusively proved whether Newton did indeed fire a gun, the prosecution will have to rely on witnesses' testimony to tie the weapon to Newton.

'Change Your Story Or Else...'

According to Lt. Al Stevens, who is in charge of the investigation, two witnesses received threatening phone calls following the incident. The message was essentially the same: "Change your story or you're dead." Stevens could not say where the intimidating phone calls came from, but added, "Your suspicions are as good as mine...I doubt very seriously that the John Birch Society is making them."

Despite insinuations to the contrary, the **City on a Hill** investigation into the threats has concluded that neither the Black Panther Party nor its associates are responsible for making the phone calls. An examination of the times involved helps support this conclusion. The shooting incident took place at around 1:30 am. Newton and his friends were in custody shortly afterwards. Newton's lawyer, Sheldon Otis of Oakland, first found out about his client's arrest through an early morning phone call from Gwen Newton, Huey's wife. Though Otis says he can't pinpoint the time, he believes it was sometime between four and six o'clock. It is unlikely that anyone affiliated with the party knew of the arrest prior to Gwen Newton and Sheldon Otis.

At around nine o'clock in the morning, approximately seven hours after the arrests were made, one of the witnesses claims he received a phone call telling him he'd better change his story. This witness had only seen part of the incident and had an unlisted phone number. There were other witnesses who had given much more incriminating statements to the police and who had phone numbers available to anyone who opened the phone book. Why was this witness chosen and how was his identity and unlisted phone number learned so quickly?

Lt. Stevens has suggested that anyone with a contact in the phone company could have gained access to the unlisted number. But since the phone company offices had only been open one hour, such a move would have required quick action.

When asked how the Black Panthers could have gotten a witness' name and phone number so quickly, Lt. Stevens said, "It doesn't seem plausible to me either." Questioned as to whether there might be a leak in his department, he emphatically asserted that this was an impossibility.

The reports of the threats may have been fabricated by the witnesses or one of the witnesses may have made the calls to other witnessess. By creating a fabricated condition of fear, a witness would then have a rationale for not testifying. Witnesses received tightened security from detectives following the

cont. on p. 23

Revolutionary Suicide

By having no family,
I inherited the family of humanity.
By having no possessions,
I have possessed all.
By rejecting the love of me,
I have received the love of all.
By surrendering my life to the revolution,
I found eternal life.
Revolutionary suicide.

As told by Huey P. Newton to City on a Hill, May 15, 1978.

NEWTON TO SPEAK HERE

Huey P. Newton will present a colloquium at Thimann Lecture Hall June 1 at 7:00 pm. He will give a comparative historical analysis of the security-military-criminal justice system. He says his statistics show a correspondence between the decrease in the number of lynchings and the increase in the number of legal executions of minorities. The film, "The Murder of Fred Hampton," will also be shown. After his presentation, Newton will answer all questions relating to the Santa Cruz episode. "Everyone is invited," says Newton.

Little calls Patton a "dastardly" campaigner

by Paul Glickman

Third district supervisor candidate Dick Little asserted last week that incumbent Gary Patton led a "dastardly political campaign" two years ago against a former president of the Santa Cruz Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Little's accusation came during a forum for third district supervisor candidates sponsored by the local NAACP.

While running for a seat on the school board, Irma Bowen was portrayed by Patton as an "Uncle Tom," Little told the Laurel Street Center audience of 25 people.

Patton angrily denied Little's charges, terming Bowen a "fine lady," and stated that he had "worked with her cordially."

Little retorted that Patton's picture had been used in a pamphlet by one of Bowen's opponents. However, Patton said that he had never worked to defeat Bowen, and added that he was "dismayed" by Little's tactics.

The remainder of Little's comments were an attempt to expose the present board of supervisors as an enemy of minorities in Santa Cruz. After charging Patton with being inaccessible to his constituency, Little noted that the board cut $4,500 from the county's affirmative action program at last year's budget sessions.

"I'm concerned about the board's committment to affirmative action," he said.

Little also questioned the CETA program, asking, "Why can a white quit a job, go to Europe, and come back and get a CETA job, while unemployed blacks can't get a CETA job?"

The growth management proposal on the June 6 ballot is an "ambiguous proposal," Little said. He charged that it would be "injurious to working people and minorities."

Industry is needed because it creates jobs, reasoned Little. He warned that expansion possibilities for industry in the county are "in doubt" under the present board of supervisors. He cautioned that Santa Cruz could become a "Marin County by the sea," noting that that county has the nation's highest property taxes.

Candidate Charlotte Melville, presently a member of the Santa Cruz City Council, reviewed the council's accomplishments during her three years as a member.

Melville noted that the council has developed its own coastal plan, has instituted a housing rehabilitation program for seniors and has set up the Rental Information and Mediation Service (RIMS). She also pointed out her personal support for affirmative action in the employment field.



Melville is "really interested" in the state's coastal hostel program, which would set up a string of hostels along the entire California coastline. She also spoke highly of re-instituting a Santa Cruz-to-San Jose passenger railway system.

Stating that growth means "lots of nice things besides factories," Melville raised objections to the growth management ordinance. She argued that it is "too inclusive," and said that the goal of setting aside 15% of new housing for average or below-average income people is "nearly impossible."

Noting that most of Melville's views coincide with Patton's, a member of the audience asked her how she differs from the incumbent. She answered that it is "not workable to push things through and make a lot of people unhappy. Everyone's views should be presented."

David Merrick, the Libertarian party candidate for Patton's seat, told the crowd that "government shouldn't legislate the use of private property."

Opposing more land use controls, Merrick agrued that it is "ridiculous to assume that if we aren't controlled, planned and limited in the building of our homes that they will become cesspools and garbage dumps."

Merrick opposes SWAT because it is "not the answer to solving crime." He is also "100% for Jarvis-Gann."

"Proposition 13 has to be a good law," reasoned Merrick, "if it has every senator ready to pee their pants!"

Someone from the audience asked Merrick what role he believes government should play in society. "It should protect the rights of people to the use of their lives," he answered. "It should be a protection agency rather than a control and governing agency."

Asked what he would do if elected supervisor, Merrick promised to change land use ordinances in the county, and to try and have the county's illegal camping ordinance dropped from the books.

The incumbent, Gary Patton, told the forum that "we don't have self-government in this country anymore." He answered Dick Little's earlier charge that he is not accessible by saying he is in fact "very accessible."

Patton then reviewed some of his accomplishments of the board of supervisors during his term. He listed Project Hope, low income and handicapped housing, youth services, the

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D.A. CANDIDATE DOES THE BUNNY HOP

by Brian McClure

The guy is serious about this District Attorney race of champions. Bunny ears, or no bunny ears, Tim Eagan wants in on the political joke. Running for Santa Cruz County DA, he's advocating legalized drugs and God knows what else, while raisin' hell as a member of the California Bar, where he sits, grinning. His, uh, opponents are officially stated here (in no particular order, of course) as Phil Harry and Art Danner.

So **City on a Hill**, in an unprecedented and highly unethical fashion, will cover this District Attorney race using the sort of tag-team style of Olympian origin.

"One night, about midnight, over the teacup, I decided to make my move," said District Attorney candidate Eagan. "The original plan was to make the run for office the whole way in bunny-ears. But I didn't think I could've sustained."

We were thinking, bunny-ears? Legalized drugs and bunny-ears? Legalized...bunny ears? Vote? Vote? Vote.

"Aw, look, I want to get a few laughs out of this election. I'm serious about criminal justice; I'm not serious about politics, or campaigning."

But what about drugs? We want to...know more about legal drugs. We need drugs, lots of drugs around here. Bring on the bunny drugs...

"As DA it would be my responsibility to set the priorities for the office. You have to work in the system, but there are a lot of things you can do in the system. It so happens that my priorities for prosecuting drug possession charges are about the lowest. We just might not have time to do that, seeing what all needs to be done."

As I was thinking that it's the cops, not the DA, who pulls us over and jack you around in the middle of the night on Highway One, while you're coming home from a lost weekend down South, Eagan said, "We can be doing more meaningful things in law enforcement if the police are not worrying about that one joint in the glove compartment."

He might have to re-write the police manual, or whatever fuckin' book they go by in those late night freeway busts, but it could be worth it.

"Yeah, I believe in the law, that's my up-bringing. My dad was a cop, my uncle was a cop, my brother was in the DA's office. But still, there are some laws that should be broken. I believe in Civil Disobedience."

Bunny ears on the shores of Walden, drugs, free an' clear. Maybe I'll be able to get my driver's license back. It was lost in a terrible misunderstanding concerning an irate passenger I had in the car, who managed to get us pulled over. As we were motoring down Bay Street, headed for Paul's Bar, he threw a loaded ice chest out of my Fiat in a sudden fit of intellectual frustration. Not only did I lose my license on the charge of reckless driving (when I let go of the steering wheel to fend off my passenger's ensuing and repeated blows, the car swerved dramatically, almost taking out the crossing guard at Bay and Mission), but I also lost a good friend in the process.

So what about heroin?

"Well, I've never taken heroin—not that I rule it out as a possibility. I think it should be legalized. I think all drugs should be legalized. PCP included. And red dye no. 2. As long as people know what they're getting in for.

"And as long as they have some alternatives. I mean, if the manufacturer wants every tomato to be red, cause that's the way to sell the most tomatoes, then the government should step in, and make sure there are alternatives.

"But as far as drugs, I think, ah, that I'd like to see some close government control. I mean, I don't want to get any paraquat in my dope."

Eagan clarified this stuff a little by adding that he felt sales of heroin should be illegal, but not possession. But shit, he's still ten years ahead of the rest of the banana slugs. Not that every politician won't tell you **off the record** that drugs should be legalized. They'll all tell you it's the only answer. And I'm not talking about petty ass de-criminalization of weed—I'm talkin'... legal...heroin! But they'd never say it in public, they'd be crazy. They'd lose da election! Eagan's gotta be crazy.

"I try not to think about winning," he said. "I think about running. But see, these days you don't have a chance to vote for a person, you vote for some conjured up image—which is usually that of a big asshole. Who would want to run around with a guy like that? As if they never said, Fuck. Shit, I want to vote for a real person, a human bean.

"Like, I smoke dope. I told the bar that. I still smoke dope. I like smoking dope, I don't see anything wrong with it. It makes me a little dumb sometimes, so I don't smoke it when I have to be smart. But there are times when it's perfectly alright to be dumb."

OK, so we're gonna have legalized bunny ears. But who **do** we prosecute? We gotta put people in jail, man. Criminals are tearing at our very moral fiber, sinking their dirty teeth into your daughter's thigh...

"I would vigorously prosecute crimes that involved bodily harm. Seriously, rape, murder, homicide, those are at the top of my list of priorities. Rape is tough—women feel oppressed from both ends of the legal system, from both the rapist and the judge. Some community groups that already exist would be good for some victim aid in that area."

Eagan also said some things about "awareness." He admitted it is a flimsy concept, but one the other candidates won't even bother to discuss. He said we live in a linear culture, and that is bothersome. The district attorney's awareness will be uplifted, I presume, if Eagan is elected. This **is** an election story, you know. Sit up straight.

The other end of his prosecutorial priorities, the low end, includes victimless crimes.

"I don't know if they're issuing prostitution cites these days," he said. "I might just plain out an' out refuse to issue any prostitution, or solicitation of prostitution charges. I'm a believer in the theory that anybody over 18 can do anything they want with their bodies. You can put anything you want into your own body"—we laughed— "or anybody else's for that matter. As long as nobody is harmed. Then the question is, who defines "harm"? I have to draw the line at any physical or psychic damage."

Whomever heard of hookers in bunny-ears?, we all should have asked, but it's hard to interview political candidates while sitting on the grass outside the Santa Cruz legal clinic, with wayward illegaliens wandering about, waving welfare checks, or hollering about the lack of them. The system nurtures it own down here on Cedar Street.

Should we have chain gangs, or put the rabid mongrel outlaws in a new Santa Cruz jail, where they'll keep for years with little spoilage?

"Jails are ridiculous, just an incredible waste of money. With the possible exception of being a deterrent, they don't work. I'm deterred from doing some things over the prospect of going to jail. But the deterrent value is eliminated as soon as I commit the act. Rehabilitation is a myth...

"I'm looking for other deterrents. We need deterrents. One idea is a community based newspaper that prints names, addresses and pictures of wrong-doers. I have a number of thoughts on that—apprentice police officers, let 'em see the other side; and there's always work in the community to sort of pay off their fines."

Somebody brought up an interesting alternative, but I can't remember who. I think it was the guy who cleans up at El Paisano, I remember he had red hair. Anyway, he asked Eagan about the possibilities of bringing gurus, or other alternative thought processors into the jails.

"Sure," said the candidate. "I take a lot of the me generation with tongue in cheek, but it works in some cases. Get Werner Erhardt behind the walls, scientology, shit, anybody who wants to take a crack at it. As long as the visitor is secure, and everything else is secure, hell, give 'em a shot at it.

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THE RACE FOR SUPERVISOR

Dick Little promises an open door policy

by Cliff Gerrish

This is the third in a series of interviews with the four people vying for the office of supervisor from the Seaside district, which includes UCSC. The subject of this week's interview is Dick Little, who was News Director at KSCO radio for 12 years before resigning to run in this election.

What is your position on the controlled growth issue?

I don't think there's any question, I've told everybody this: I want a growth management plan. I want a meaningful growth management plan, one that the entire citizenry of Santa Cruz County can accept and live with. Growth management is on the ballot, as you know. This was put there, and Gary Patton admitted in a recent article in the **Santa Cruz Sentinel**, that it's there for one purpose, and that's to stop the recall of Baldwin and Borovatz. And I was giving thought to supporting issue J until I saw that. That's what's wrong with Santa Cruz County: everything's political, nothing's done for reasons of sanity, or what's fair, or what's right. Everything's done in the name of power. That's the reason I'm in this race, because I saw such blatant use of power by this board, more than I've ever seen in other boards. They don't talk to anybody, and they stuff things down peoples' throats. I want to stop that kind of thing. I think it's time we started talking to people, asking them what they want. A good example on growth management is that this issue is on the ballot in spite of the fact that the planning department hadn't completed two volumes of their series of six volumes on growth management. They're darn good, they're some of the best work the county planning department has ever done. They are an outstanding job, but they had to have it on the June ballot. Why? To get the vote out for Patton, Borovatz, etc. That's no reason to put an issue before the people.

What about the issue of low cost housing?

I don't think there's any question about that, and I'm supporting the low cost housing measure that's on the ballot. But again here you have a leadership problem. Five or six years ago the citizens of this county voted overwhelmingly for senior citizen housing. Did you know that not one project has been built? That's about a hundred and seventy units still available that have never been built for senior citizens. Senior citizen housing is by far the most critical housing need in this community. They are the ones getting hurt most seriously by inflation and rising costs. And there's not anything they can do about it. And this board in my judgement has not shown proper leadership in this area. Certainly they should be out, in my view, they should have had their people working for more senior citizen housing in Santa Cruz where it's vitally needed. We have one thousand fewer senior citizens in Santa Cruz than we had four years ago. Now, that's shameful, because we've driven them out of Santa Cruz through a variety of reasons, and they're not being replaced here, they're going other places. They've got to, because housing is critical, the board has shown no inclination to develop housing that would be affordable to senior citizens, or even housing the senior citizens of average income might be able to afford. I think we should concentrate on senior citizen housing first and foremost, because if we can get seniors into better, more adequate housing to fit their needs, this will open housing for others. I think senior citizen housing should be first, followed by low income then average income.

What's your stand on the status of SWAT teams?

Well, I think the people have a clear choice with SWAT. They have three candidates for sheriff, two of which are anti-SWAT. They can vote for either of those two, or the incumbent, who I presume is pro-SWAT, since he established the SWAT team. However, I haven't heard him say "I'm for SWAT."

Do you care to take a stand on SWAT?

No, I think the citizens can plainly speak for themselves on this issue; they don't need me to advise them.

How about the citizens' review board?

This is a lousy law, it's like the anti-SWAT law. As a matter of fact, I don't think the anti-SWAT law will stand any kind of legal test, because the County of Santa Cruz cannot tell the National Guard and these other people that they cannot bring automatic weapons into Santa Cruz County. As a matter of fact, the incumbent is fond of saying that county government is just an arm of the state government, and that the citizens of Santa Cruz County cannot counteract the state constitution.



It's that simple. And nor can they counteract the US constitution that gives the Federal government the right to arm soldiers and FBI agents with automatic weapons, so they can shoot. You see it's a lousy law. It's ridiculous to pass a stupid law like that, when in fact you can vote for a sheriff's candidate that says he is for isn't for this kind of thing. The sheriff is clearly in charge of the SWAT team, and under the state constitution the board of supervisors have no power, and the people of Santa Cruz County have no power to tell him what to do. He is the chief law enforcement officer, and he is directly under the attorney general by constitutional mandate. This is a legal fact of life. And we can get emotionally involved in it and all this other stuff, but the fact of the matter *is* that the sheriff is an independent soul who must face the electorate every four years or he can be recalled; we've still got that process. It's up to the people to elect a sheriff who reflects their views. Now, the civilian review board has a lot more acceptability as far as the legal process goes, except it has no clout in the City of Santa Cruz, it has no clout in Capitola, Scotts Valley or Watsonville. Those are four independent police departments. The civilian review board also allows secret meetings, and this is where I take exception with it. And anybody who has been in my business (KSCO news director) cannot tolerate secret meetings under any circumstances. And believe me, this is a very bad situation when appointed groups meet in secret, away from the scrutiny of the public and the press. The incumbent seems to like that, he seems to like meeting in secret. If you ever to go visit him, if he's ever in the office, the door is always closed. If I'm elected, as an example to show how strong I feel, I'm gonna take that damn door off the office. Because when you're in that office, you should be carrying out the public's business. When you're carrying out the public's business the door should always be open. You should never be ashamed to discuss any of the public's business with an open door.

Would you like to talk about Proposition 13?

I'd rather not. It's got the same problem as SWAT laws. It's a bad law. You're trying to make two wrongs into a right, and you can never do that. Proposition 13 is trying to do the right thing, and it may evolve into doing the right things. But the bloodletting along the way, to me, is something I'd rather not go along with. I think there are better ways of doing it, and of achieving it. An idea of course would be to get non-property tax related services off the property tax roles, and I agree with that principle. I've been an exponent of it for years. The way they're doing it with Proposition 13 is a hatchet job. It could result in quite a bit of chaos, and I think it's wrong.

What do you think a successful politician is?

I've known a number of successful politicians. I think Henry Mello, of the people presently in office, is among the most successful politicians I know. And it's really very simple: the guy goes and talks to people all the time. Now, he doesn't go and tell them what's on his mind, he goes and finds out what's on their minds. That's the difference between this board and Henry Mello. Henry Mello was on the board of supervisors, this isn't the first liberal board of supervisors. But nobody tried to recall the previous board, and the reason was that they were available, you could talk to them, anybody could talk to them, no matter what their stature, their bank account, their political affiliation, or what have you. They were open and accessible to all people. This board is not, and that's the problem. If you call any one of the three supervisors, you're going to get shifted to an administrative aide, and chances are you'll never get a call back from the regular supervisor. And I think that's wrong. If you elect someone, you're entitled to talk to them, and you're entitled to talk to them directly. Naturally, that leads to one of my political promises, that the supervisor from this district as far as I'm concerned will not have an administrative aide. That's sixteen thousand dollars a year we're going to save the county taxpayer. The administrative aide is really nothing more that a flunky-type job anyway. And I think we've got enough flunkies in the government, without adding this burden. I started out as a CETA position twelve years ago at twelve thousand, now it's up to sixteen. This is ridiculous. Sixteen includes fringes, that's not their take-home.

EAGAN from page 6

Personally, I like SWAT teams. I'm just pissed they don't offer apprenticeships. I mean let's be grown up about this guerrilla shit—we need big guns, and we need 'em now, before the shit comes down and we're all huddled in the goddam Branciforte Elementry's School's National Alert Shelters, drinking dehydrated water, and eatin' graham crackers. It may not be here yet, but they're coming'—those fuckin' terrorists are gonna shut down Santa Cruz, lobbin' maltov greetings, and snipin' from roof tops...Ask any cop.

"I think SWAT is an example of the system waging war on the people, which I'm very much against. I think it's a bunch of little boys playing war. They got these toys they want—planes and boats, and all sorts of—jive—to play war with. It's ridiculous; they're supposed to be human beings, not storm troopers.

"I don't think it's up to the government to stir up the people, basically—by running around with automatic weapons."

That takes care of Eagan's stand on measure "H," but he gets a little off the liberal trail when it comes to measure "I," the civilian review board that would evaluate police actions, and ban police officers from that examining group.

"I'm against the 100% civilian review board. I recognize the need—everybody knows somebody who's been hassled by a cop—there needs to be some kind of control. But to specifically exclude any peace officer from that committee is an example of an us-versus-them philosophy, and on that basis I have to reject it.



Eagan continued... Where the SWAT Team is sent to The bench..... The candidate Likes peanuts—shows style.

"But I do support the measure "H" to take the automatic weapons out of the little boys' hands."

There's an argument from some, er, Democrats, that Eagan's sometimes frivolous campaign is going to bring defeat to the ~~real candidate, the real, er, liberal, Phil Harry~~, while Art Danner coasts to victory on a greased rail of split liberal votes.

"I'm just running for D.A.," said Eagan. "What the other two guys want to do, either in response to me, or against me, or for me, or with me, or whatever, that's totally up to them.

"I probably wouldn't have run for D.A. if I had thought there was someone who was really talking about things that need to be talked about."

We talked some more on the subject of city politics 'til the beer ran out, and then all of us decided to go down to Safeway and play bingo. Fuck this criminal justice; like Richard Pryor says: you go down to the jails lookin for justice, and that's exactly what you'll find—just us.

"Here," said Eagan, "I'll give the inside to politics. I was down at a Chicano leadership conference, and I had only had time to grab a couple of handfuls of peanuts—I eat a lot of peanuts. So that resulted in tremendous gastric distrubances and I started cutting these little peanut farts. Talk about dirty politics, every time I cut one, I looked back at Phil Harry."

We, uh, laughed, and started getting up off the grass, adjusting our bunny ears for take-off.

"You know," he kept saying, "what I really want to be is...King. Philosopher King!"

Right, Eagan.

"...but since there ain't no kingships open, I'll settle for D.A."

An analysis of the attack on abortion rights

by Sherry Katz, Bree Johnston, and Wendy Strimling

Although having a child is an intimately personal decision, that decision becomes anything but personal when women must continually fight to secure the kind of options which would allow them genuine choice in decisions about childbearing.

This month the issue is whether women, especially those with low incomes, will be able to choose to have abortions; the battlefield is the state legislature who, in determining the annual state budget for 1978-1979, will decide whether to appropriate or cut state funds designated to pay for MediCal abortions.

The right of women to choose abortion is essential, argues Santa Cruz' newly formed Reproductive Rights Coalition, especially when the economic system does not guarantee the kind of medical care, sexual education, or means of livelihood that would permit people to choose freely when and if to have children. One spokesperson from the Coalition pointed out that, "cutting off public funding for abortions will force many women to carry to term unplanned pregnancies or to resort to dangerous methods of abortion and unwanted sterilizations."

In 1976, one million women received abortions in the United States of which 300,000 were Medicaid funded. HEW's Office of Population Affairs estimated in 1976 that without Medicaid support for women on welfare who chose abortion, there would be 125 to 250 deaths annually from illegal and self-induced abortions as well as 12,500 to 25,000 serious medical cases requiring 3-5 days hospitalization.

Federal funding for Medicaid abortions has been cut. The "Hyde Amendment" to the Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill, passed by Congress in 1976 and 1978, banned or, with exceptional cases in which a woman's life was in danger, severely limited the use of federal funds for abortions for women on welfare.

When federal funding for abortions was cut last fall, Governor Brown announced that the state would pay the federal share and that abortions for poor women would continue. In the state budget Governor Brown proposed for 1978-1979, $34 million was appropriated for funding MediCal abortions. In its recommendation made on May 10, the Assembly Ways and Means Committee trimmed this amount of $24.8 million and restricted its use for abortions to the first trimester of pregnancy only. When this article went to press, the Senate Finance Subcommittee and full committee had yet to make their final decision. The full legislature will make its decision sometime in June.

If MediCal abortions survive the legislative battle, a stiffer fight lies ahead in combating an anti-abortion initiative on the November ballot. The initiative would prohibit all public funding for abortion except if it were to save the woman's life. The measure applies not only to MediCal abortions, but extends to abortion coverage in all state subsidized health care, such as state employees' health insurance. This would prohibit university workers from having abortion coverage as part of their health plan. In addition, this measure prohibits performance of abortions in public hospitals and abortion referrals by public health facilities.

BULLETIN

The group trying to get the anti-abortion initiative on the ballot has failed to collect enough signatures to qualify.

The abortion battlefield has entered the university as well. Twenty-four University of California students on three campuses have filed suit against the UC Regents over the use of mandatory student registration fees for abortion coverage as part of the student health insurance plan. The case is still pending, but a decision should be reached before fall.

Abortions provided by the university are essential to many students who are living on limited incomes and have no other health care coverage. To deny university women the access to abortion particularly is discriminatory to those with lower incomes; a direct parallel to the denial of MediCal abortion services to all poor women. Because a few students are opposed to abortion does not mean that all students should be prevented from utilizing abortion as an option.

The assault on abortion has broad implications, including the possibility of increased sterilization practice and discrimination against poor and Third World people. Statistics show that 39 percent of black women, compared to 7 percent of white women, rely on Medicaid for their health care. The pressure women on welfare face to consent to sterilization will increase with abortion eliminated as an economically feasible option. Additionally, the government has agreed to subsidize up to 90 percent of all publicly funded sterilization procedures, making it the most financially accessible "choice" for many women.

Third World women expecially have been instrumental in pointing to sterilization as a genocidal practice. Poor and minority women have been subjected to sterilization abuse, with the majority of sterilizations occurring among Native America, black, Chicana, and Puerto Rican women. Even

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HAYDEN: A struggle for the mind

by Randlett Lawrence

"We are engaged in a struggle for the human mind. In this country we are never going to have enough hungry people or enough people pushed around by police bayonets to form a majority. There is plenty of hunger. There are plenty of people brutalized by the police but even those people, in many cases, still cling to the belief in upward mobility and the American Dream." So said Tom Hayden, former Chicago 7 defendant and current chair of the Campaign for Economic Democracy (CED), which tries to make people believe they can make a significant difference in the way the US is governed.

"We have a lot of work to do clearing the mental obstructions away. That's why we talk about economic democracy. It is not a simple concept, but it puts us in a very positive position. Who can be against it?," Hayden asked the capacity crowd at College Five dining hall Thursday, May 11.

"Do you believe that the economy should work for the benefit of a few and not for the majority?" Hayden's questions were greeted with laughter and applause.

"When you put it that way it raises some interesting questions. How come we can have free speech here tonight but secretaries can't talk back to their bosses without being in extreme danger of losing their jobs? What happens to the Bill of Rights when we have the right to talk but no control over the media and therefore little say in who are selected as our political leaders? What good is democracy if you can have it in your apartment but it doesn't mean anything when you got to the store because you have no control over rising prices? What does it mean when somebody wants to be a citizen of a political democracy, pay taxes, be loyal, vote every election day and then turn around to find out that the factory he or she works in has been moved to South Korea.?"

A Talk With the President

"Consider the following dialog that happened between myself and the President," Hayden mused at the microphone. "It was my first trip to the White House, at least inside the White House. He greeted me cordially and asked me what I and CED had to say. I told him the deepest problem of all was the problem of powerlessness. Even you, the President, have less power than the chairman of the board of any of the major corporations, even though we don't elect them. They don't get much publicity and we don't know their names. They have more power that you, I told him. I thought this would really score, that this would really be seen as a disturbing challenge to the paradise of democracy that out President must believe we live in. Nope. He looked out the window with his thoughtful blue eyes and said, 'I agree with you. I've learned that in the last 12 months.'

"Now, coming from the President of the US, that is quite a frank admission about the state of our democracy," Hayden said. "If we continue to have our lives ruled by extremely powerful corporations, not run by conspiracy, but still extremely powerful corporations whose function in this world is a selfish one, to make as much money as possible and to compete to the extent necessary to annihilate their competitors so they control everything. If we have an economy that is organized around selfishness and the maximizing of selfish power why should we be surprised if we have a government that is corrupt? How can we have an economy based on selfishness and expect a government based on decency? It doesn't make sense.

"How can we have decisions like whether you will work, what you will get paid, what kind of air you breathe, what you pay for food, all made by people that are not accountable to anyone and then believe that our democracy is healthy? It's impossible," Hayden believes. "Our basics of life are now being decided upon outside our democratic structure. And the rest is left for us to haggle over. Should we have a little more welfare or a little less? A few more children squeezed into our struggling childcare centers or shall they be cut off? These are important life and death decisions but they are absolutely marginal to the big decisions about who is in charge, what is to be produced, what it's going to cost and what's going to be the social impact."

Empty Minds

"The struggle in this country," said Hayden, "will not be carried out just on the basis of appealing to people's empty stomachs, it will have to also be appealing to their empty minds or their minds that are filled with empty ideas; by no fault of their own. It's the media's fault."

Hayden went on to charge that people are being "bombarded by the media with nonsense." He pointed to the board chairman of ITT's ability to buy a 60 second commercial costing $350,000 during the Superbowl in which he suggested that "The system is the solution."

Hayden also criticized the University of California. He challenged the university's ability to stimulate critical thinking among its students when the Board of Regents "knows much more about the stock market than education." Hayden went on to ask, "Does anyone doubt that the university does much more for the Pentagon than it does to make us a literate society?"

On the subject of university investments, the recent US Senate candidate said, "We are told all the time that the university does invest in corporations doing business in racist South Africa because this is the only sound investment policy that can be followed, that it jeopardizes the hard earned pensions of our public employees in the UC retirement system, that it jeopardizes the UC's fragile existence. We are told all the time that we can't mix morality with investment.

This is not only misleading. I have to assume that the university officials, starting with President Saxon, are people with full intelligence and are fully in control of their minds. I therefore have to conclude, and I put this as carefully as the word can be chosen—this is a LIE.

"We went out," Hayden said, "and hired an investment counselor to tell us if you could get the same rate of return outside South Africa. Investing in government backed mortgages for housing with solar energy units for Senior citizens for example."

CED found that in the opinion of the counselor one could. The university is not only involved in immoral and irresponsible practices," said Hayden. "In fact they are also involved in financially unsound investment practices."

Hayden charged that the university is losing money on the stock market and suffered a six percent loss last year.

"They are involved," charged Hayden, "in international speculative investments that know no boundaries, no limits. Nothing will stop them except an irate student body that starts to see through the smoke screen of their neutrality and starts to do something about it."

"I hope you will contact CED member Stanley Sheinbaum," Hayden said to the mostly student audience. He is a Regent and was appointed to head the subcommittee of Regents on new guidelines for investments." Hayden believes that "Stanley's head is in the right place. But like many good people, he is an an interesting position where he doesn't represent a majority on that board."

Hayden suggested that students contact Sheinbaum "and say we want to push the Board of Regents. We want you to issue a report showing that university money invested in these immoral corporations could be taken out and invested elsewhere. We want to use that report all over California and the US until we get the university really rocking on the South Africa issue."

"Every student who was arrested last spring is known about by people working in those mines in South Africa," said Hayden. "Every small step you take here is recorded and heard about and is a matter of inspiration to the people on the other side of the world who are suffering every moment."

CED

Hayden explained to questioners that his group, CED, "gets people to believe that they can make some difference. Whether they are in a classroom, factory floor, an office or a neighborhood, we try to focus that action around issues that we think we can win on and cadidates who will not just be gone the day after the election, but who will stay with us if they lose and if they win will not sell us out but will go on to be a very strong voice for what we advocate.

"CED believes that politics has got to be about people, that too many people are so active at the expense of human dimension that they burn out. Join us."

Hayden spoke on behalf of the Coalition Against the Recall, a group seeking to insure that the progressive majority on the county Board of Supervisors keep their seats.



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THE BAKKE CASE: AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

An equitable race-conscious admissions policy

by Kenneth A. Wong

The specific legal question posed by the Bakke case is whether racial or ethnic minority status may be explicitly considered in the process of admitting students to higher education. The central moral issue is the problem of balancing considerations of group and individual equity—a dilemma which turns on difficult value choices.

I take the position that considerations of race and ethnicity, when sensitively used within a complex, sequentially ordered decision process, are both reasonable and justified. I believe that race IS relevant within the admissions process, because the goals of educational diversity and professional service cannot be accomplished unless conscious consideration is given to the minority status of applicants during the admissions phase. In

AGAINST BAKKE

contrast to other articles concerning affirmative action, my argument focuses upon the question of HOW race may be fairly considered in a comprehensive admissions policy.

The opponents of affirmative action make a fundamental mistake when they assume that genuine "equality of opportunity" has been achieved in America. While the Civil Rights struggle has been instrumental in eliminating **de jure** racial segregation and discrimination, in many competitive areas the outlawed practices have simply been replaced by **de facto** methods of discrimination. Thus, while all are free to apply wherever they choose in seeking employment or admission to educational programs, racial and ethnic minorities are frequently denied acceptance due to the distinct class bias that characterizes many of the "objective" tests used at the entry level (Cleary and Hilton, 1968; Angoff and Ford, 1972; Breland and others, 1974). Hence, minorities are typically screened out due to a "lack of qualifications." This social phenomenon is often referred to as "institutional racism;" it exists whenever decisions about employment or education are made not on overtly racial grounds, but on the basis of criteria which, among other things, have the effect of consistently enhancing racial subordination (one of the most important legal decisions regarding employment exams is **Griggs** v. **Duke Power**, 401 U.S. 424 [1971]). The "lack of qualifications" is the end result of a cycle of racial discrimination that has existed throughout American history. Because past generations were denied good jobs and housing in neighborhoods with adequate schools, the present generation of racial and ethnic minorities largely lack the education and skills that would make them competitive for employment and educational opportunities. Denied meaningful access to social mobility, the cycle repeats itself, and another generation is left to confront the pervasive effects of institutional racism. This sytem of essentially automatic exclusion demonstrates the absolute necessity of affirmative action as a means to create the basis for actually achieving some degree of equality (Robert L. Allen, "The **Bakke** Case and Affirmative Action," **Black Scholar**, Sept. 1977).

An understanding of institutional racism is necessary in order to expose the myth of "reverse discrimination." Such a charge could only have validity if in fact there existed true equality of opportunity for all citizens regardless of race, ethnicity, or gender. Especially in the area of admissions, the claim of "reverse discrimination" is particularly unwarranted, for it implies that students admitted through special admissions programs are "unqualified." No student is admitted to any private or state college unless it is reasonable to expect that the student is capable of handling the work. Nevertheless, there are always a few students—from both regular and special admissions categories—who are disqualified for unsatisfactory academic performance. Since each individual admittee is expected to succeed, none may be categorically dubbed "unqualified." Special admissions programs encourage economically disadvantaged applicants, particularly minorities, to present evidence of demonstrated ability and accomplishment which may not be reflected through admissions tests. But if the U.S. Supreme Court rules that only racially-neutral admissions policies may be used, then vast numbers of racial and ethnic minority students will be crowded out due to the present crush of white applicants. This is best understood when we examine the admissions process itself.

There are two idealized modes of admission: "contest admission" and "sponsored admission." The first is conceived as a system in which admission to the college or university is a prize to be attained by the applicant's own efforts. It is similar to a sporting event in which many compete for a limited number of prizes. Only if all players compete on an equal footing may the contest be judged as fair.

Sponsored admission, by contrast, rejects the pattern of the contest and substitutes a controlled selection process. Sponsors, or judges of merit, CALL those individuals that present the appropriate qualities. Thus, in sponsored admission, applicants do not WIN an offer of acceptance, but rather are INVITED into an educational program, following SELECTION by responsible and qualified sponsors.

While it is doubtful that either of these ideal types occur in absolute form, it is clear that most institutions of higher education employ elements of both in their admissions practices. But due to the overabundance of QUALIFIED candidates for graduate and professional programs, the predominant mode at this level is that of sponsored admission, which has as its objective that of making the optimal use of the human abilities and talents that are available to the institution. Moreover, the adoption of a philosophy of sponsored admission is inevitable, given the apprentice-master relationship that is implicit in the postgraduate educational enterprise itself.

Perhaps one of the best systems of admission is the model described by Winton H. Manning ("The Pursuit of Fairness in Admissions to Higher Education," **Selective Admissions in Higher Education**, 1977). This is a two-stage process of admissions which must be clearly defined and articulated for the mutual benefit of the applicant and the school. Many selective institutions make an initial effort to eliminate from consideration those applicants who do not meet some minimal standard of admissibility. After this first stage, admissions committees then focus their efforts on the difficult task of selecting a class from the still large pool of qualified applicants. Especially in light of the issues raised in the Bakke case, the distinction between these two decisions—ADMISSIBILITY and SELECTION—is of fundamental importance.

Decisions concerning admissibility focus on academic competencies as opposed to personal attributes and accomplishments of a non-academic character. Graduate and professional programs ordinarily set minimal requirements with respect to such factors as: 1. curricular preparation; 2. grades/evaluations; 3. test scores.

While these factors are also relevant to selection decisions, it is essential to recognize that at this juncture of the admissions process, the institution is exercising its practiced judgment in determining a pool of FULLY QUALIFIED applicants. Decisions on admissibility assure to all, especially racial and ethnic minority students, that those applicants deemed admissible do indeed possess the requisite minimum aptitudes and abilities to undertake the program of study.

Regardless of the causes of "grade inflation," graduate and professional programs have in recent years begun to rely excessively upon standardized tests (S. Suslow, "Grade Inflation: End of a Trend?" **Change**, March 1977). The inflationary spiral of undergraduate grades, in conjunction with the increased number of students seeking advanced degrees, has often resulted in the raising of minimal standards as a means of handling the swelling applicant population. Unfortunately, some institutions have set their minimal standards at an excessively high level, more for purposes of enhancing the school's prestige than as a consequence of rational analysis of the intellectual demands that their own programs genuinely require.

Minimal standards, when set at an artificially high level have the effect of screening out very high proportions of educationally disadvantaged students, who are often poor and also members of ethnic or racial minorities. These students frequently perceive such standards as arbitrary and unreasonable barriers. Consequently, the faculty, having created an artificially inflated "floor," is tempted to alter such standards on the basis of race or disadvantaged status. This results in potential dissension, sometimes creating understandable resentment on the part of minority students for the paternalism that such actions may imply, as well as accusations of unfairness from some majority students.

The two-stage model of admissions requires that minimal standards be set no higher than is necessary concerning admissibility. If such levels are reasonably determined, then all applicants can be judged uniformly according to the institution's minimum standard of qualification. This is consistent with the nearly unanimous opinion of both minority educators and students on the subject; stated eloquently by Kenneth Clark (1971), who said: "For blacks to be held to lower standards, or in some cases no standards at all is a most contemptible form of racism."

Only after the decision on admissibility has been made, can the institution proceed with the second stage—"selection." Now the task is to determine what subgroup of the admissible pool would constitute the best available entering class, particularly in terms of advancing the educational philosophy and objectives of the school, the profession, and society.

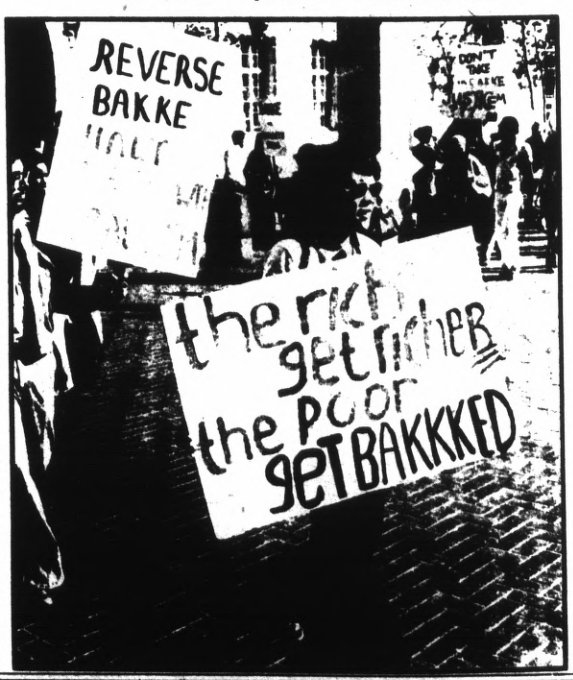
It is at this second stage in the admissions process that the full range of the institution's value preferences function as determinants. While superlative intellectual abilities may continue to be relevant, considerable attention is now devoted to non-academic criteria. This has been the long standing practice of the nation's most selective professional and graduate schools. Evidence of resourcefulness or of persistence in spite of obstacles; exceptional motivation or accomplishments; demonstrated community sensitivity associated with career aspirations; evaluations from those who have known the applicant well—all of these personal attributes are pertinent to the process of determining which particular applicants are most desirable for inclusion in the entering class.

The difficult question is whether at this stage of the process race or ethnicity may also be considered. From the standpoint of education and the professions the answer to that question should be yes. Race IS relevant because it represents not mere skin color, but the consequences of the racial and ethnic minority experience in America. Affirmative action principles are based upon a recognition of what it means to be locked in a life struggle, and that perception is valuable not only to education, but to the effective and responsive functioning of the professions.

Winton H. Manning sums it up thusly: "Programs designed to help assure access of minorities to graduate and professional education—including special admissions programs—are analogous to a scaffolding erected for the purpose of constructing a building. Without that scaffolding, efforts of educators to build a new structure that is large enough to accommodate ALL of our citizens regardless of race will be seriously, perhaps fatally, impeded. Critics of this effort to rebuild the edifice of higher education and the professions confuse the (temporary presence) of the scaffolding, which consciously pays attention to race, with the (permanence) of the construction itself—a new structure of education and the professions—that is free of the legacy of racial discrimination. To force the abandonment of the principal tools of such an effort, at an early stage in the task of rebuilding, would be a tragic decision for us all."

"It is anomalous that the 14th Amendment that served as the basis for the requirement that elementary and secondary schools could be *compelled* to integrate, should now be turned around to *forbid* graduate schools from seeking that very objective."

—California Supreme Court Justice Tobriner



OR REVERSE DISCRIMINATION?

Racial categorization is counterproductive

by Rein Staal

Presumably all are acquainted with the key details of the case of Allan Bakke, and with the furor caused by the issue at stake: that of affirmative action. The supporters of that policy see it as a vital tool in the fight against institutionalized racism; its opponents, as an attack on the principle of selection by merit. Posed in either of these two ways, discussion of the Bakke case and of the question of affirmative action in general begs the central question which ought to be uppermost in everyone's mind: What are the effects of racial categorization in and of itself, without regard to its social utility? It is my belief that racial categorization, when used by any powerful institution, public or private, is by its nature immoral and, most tellingly, counterproductive.

FOR BAKKE

Let me begin by stating what I am definitely not trying to say. I do not believe that GPA's, SAT's, GRE's, ACT's, or any of the other alphabet-soup indices of scholastic potential have any but a limited usefulness. They are more indicative of the environment in which one was educated, than of one's native talents or capacities. I share the central concern which motivates affirmative action: i.e., that socio-economic deprivation not be a barrier to an academic or professional career.

That is precisely why I doubt the wisdom of affirmative action **as presently structured**. In using race as a criterion, present affirmative action policy perpetuates, though with eminently good motives, the same blight which marred American society during the periods of slavery and segregation, and which still causes racial hostility and tension. In once again making race a political issue, it opens the door for racial malice and ignores the central problem it seeks to address.

There are two key facets of racially-based affirmative action policy which ought to be questioned. The first is its **comprehensiveness**, or rather, the lack of it. While minority groups have clearly suffered more than whites from the failure of the promised benefits of our economic system to "trickle down," and while slavery and racial oppression have left a stigma which perhaps can never be removed, the problem of white poverty cannot be denied. Why ought the poor, white college applicant to receive less consideration than the equally poor, minority application? Or, to bring out a less common, but nonetheless real, situation, why out he (or she) receive less consideration than the well-to-do, minority applicant? How many of us, in our heart of hearts, can give these questions answers which satisfy our conscience?

Lest anyone think I am being overly moralistic, let us seek out the practical effects of racially-based affirmative action criteria. It is, I think, a commonplace that no one likes to be denied ing because of the color of his skin. Selma and Little Rock ought to have told us that; racial barriers, deservedly, arouse wrath in those against whom they operate. Any white person, rich, poor, or middle-class, CAIR members perhaps (but only perhaps) excepted, who has filled out an "ethnic identification" form, knowing a truthful answer would work against him, has felt at least a twinge of idignation, and maybe a good deal more than a twinge.

What I am suggesting is that racial categorization for purposes of affirmative action contributes to that distasteful phenomenon known as "backlash." Moreover, such resentment is most likely to be stirred in those in whom it is most regrettable, the white poor. Current affirmative action programs divide rather than unite; they are just so much grist for George Wallace's mill. It is an unfortunate receipe for the kind of "white consciousness" we would be much better off without.

For affirmative action to be more than a cocktail-party platitude, it must be precisely what its name inplies; affirmative. "Divide and conquer" is not affirmative; it is a standing invitation to racial conflict. If it is a racial slugfest (or even just plan racial tension) you want, then by all means continue to press for affirmative action as presently understood. I would add, though, that the only persons who stand to gain from such conflict are the hatemongers who have always reveled in it. If there is a sure way to bring out the dark side of "middle America," it is to threaten its self-esteem. Radicals ought to know that by now; and if they are sensitive enough to desire peaceful and lasting social change they will take this realization to heart and steep themselves in its implications.

The American system of higher education as it is now constituted offers a showcase of elitist intellectual meritocracy. Now there is much to be said for that; it has endowed us with many astute scientists, natural, applied, and social, and diffused erudition through the land in a deluge of diplomas and certificates. Yet there ought to be more to education than all that. The lives of many Americans remained unaffected by this impressive knowledge boom. Drudgery, blue and white collar, remains; as does the hardship among many which somehow fails to make the abundance of our GNP ring true.

The point of all this is, by all means let us pursue, and pursue seriously, the goal of making education available to all, and of putting it to good use. But let us be careful as we proceed to do so., that our cure may not be more painful than the disease itself. There is something tempting about playing with fire, but we may have to dispense with that temptation lest we get burned. The politics of equality is, to a large extent, the politics of self-esteem; stepping on toes may yield momentary satisfaction, but that satisfaction leaves a bad aftertaste, and only invites a prompt smack in the mouth.

To return to the world of Allan Bakke, it is safe to say the following. The result of making Bakke a devil is to make him, in the eyes of many, a martyr; both of which he assuredly is not. This whole controversy ought never to have reared its ugly head; it is not making anyone happy, and its resolution one way or the other will only leave a whole class of individuals profoundly disaffected. Those whom affirmative action is supposed to help deserve better. The solution which is at the same time most just and most convenient is plain. Let us base a vigorous affirmative aciton policy on objective socio-economic criteria, not on the indissoluble badge of race. I doubt that would arouse near as much fuss as the present policy; Americans have, when pressed on the matter, responded well to the demands of fairness. That way, we could offer hope to all, and offense to none.

A look at race relations at UCSC

by Susan Morales

On the surface, the state of race relations on college campuses appears to have progressed as a result of the demonstrations of the sixties and the subsequent civil rights laws and programs. This is the impression that is given by the increase in the statistics of minority admissions released by universities and by a relaxed coexistence between Third World and white students on campus. However, an examination of racial interaction indicates that a "racial barrier" of sorts continues to exist.

While the overt racial barriers and the overt racism are no longer officially acknowledged by universities and society, in general, the barriers essentially remain. These "racial barriers" are manifested in the acceptance of the idea that the separation of Third World and white students in natural. A student at the University of Alabama sighted the separation of the black and white students as a voluntary action. The student, W. Baker Crow (a member of U of A's Intrafraternity Council) explains this as "That's just the South. It's been that way over the years." While many prefer to think that this acceptance of racial separation occurs only in the South, this is far from accurate.

On this campus (UCSC), the degree of racial separation of Third World and white students may not approach that of the University of Alabama, but it nevertheless does exist. This separation takes its form in the social events that are sponsored by the respective students groups. Recently, at a dance hosted by the Black Student Alliance, at Merrill College, a white student termed the social gathering "a black thing." The implication is that the dance was for the black and other Third World students, even though the whole of UCSC had been publicly invited. This is the generally accepted notion for any function sponsored by a Third World organization, as is the notion that the simultaneous parties at Crown and Cowell were white parties and not for Third World students as a whole.

This is the continual pattern at other social/cultural/political events. The result is that mainly Third World students attend the events sponsored by the respective Third World organizations. And yet, the individual Third World student is expected to attend functions/classes at the college which do not pertain to his/her experience or community. S/he, though, is told that this is the American experience and perspective from which s/he must learn to function, in order to "make it."

In this manner, the Third World student is often told directly and indirectly that his/her experience and culture are not valid in white America. So often, especially when seeking funds to finance multicultural events, the Third World students are reminded of this by their white peers. Thus, the Third World organizations find themselves in the position of having to justify and prove the existence of their respective cultures, in order to receive funding. As one black woman explained to a white woman in a discussion of cultural events, "To you, Stevie Wonder may not be a cultural event but to me he is."

The frustration that evolves from such encounters and others like them has resulted in the need for solidarity among the active Third World students on the campus. This solidarity carries into the social aspect of many Third World students' lives. One Asian student described socializing with white students as being "difficult" on anything but a superficial, general level since they rarely share the same views or even the same concerns. He had found that even when they have common concerns, then it is the perspective which differs, especially where race issues are involved. According to this student, "...it (UCSC) hasn't been able to prepare me to fully serve the needs of my community...if I had allowed the school, professors and other white students to define my education, I would have finished school at UCSC with the tools necessary to function in contemporary white society. That is not what I intend to do, since I want to work in my community in the inner city."

So the function of the Third World groups, besides advocating issues that would otherwise be ignored on the whole, is to act as a conduit for remaining in touch with the people with whom a Third World student will choose to return and work. In doing this, the groups are often accused of refusing to participate in the general affairs on campus and with creating their own unnecessary subcultures. As one white student said, "If you (Third World students) would stop creating all these cultural differences and would become real Americans, then there wouldn't be any problem. After all, you're supposed to assimilate."

In the arena of the academic world at UCSC, the racial separation extends to classes as well. As mentioned earlier, the Third World student is expected to take the required courses about white society without question. On the other hand, a white student can pass through the education process without ever learning about the minority cultures that exist in the United States or without even learning about the minority students at UCSC. Too often, the students in classes about the various experiences of American racial minorities are themselves people of color. While one objective is to educate the minority student to the conditions imposed on the American racial groups, such classes could contribute to a better understanding among the students and serve as a catalyst for greater interracial interaction on campus. In some instances this has occurred, but only to a very limited extent.

The need for a group with which to identify is manifested in the fact that there exists the separate Third World organizations at UCSC. In the university's refusal to recognize the needs of students of color, many Third World students have found it necessary to work as groups to receive the education that will best serve them in the future. Attributing the racial separation and its perpetrations to these organizations and to the fault of minority students denies the existence of the racial problems that existed before the origin of these student groups. When the racial separation is defined as voluntary or as reverse racism, it allows the white student to deny the existence of the racial separation/racism by either accepting it as a given factor of life and therefore unalterable or by ignoring it since it was created by the Third World/minority students themselves.

Commenting on the racial separation, one Asian woman relates that, "...(I) could have interacted with the white students at my college, even after I learned that I was considered out of place since I didn't attend Merrill or Oakes, but I found that I coud only interact and be accepted by them (white students) on their terms...the issues of Third World students were considered irrelevant and as solely the problem of the minority students at UCSC...if I became offended at some race related joke, I was called oversensitive. The price being charged for acceptance into the group at my college involved the denial of

cont. on p. 23

EDITORIAL

Justice for Huey

It seems that the **Santa Cruz Sentinel** has decided that Huey P. Newton should endure a trial by media. Since the **Sentinel** has introduced prejudicial evidence into Newton's public trial, we feel compelled to object. The **Sentinel**'s banner headlines and biased coverage have seriously misrepresented facts connected with the case and portrayed Newton in an extremely derogatory and unfair manner.

A good example of the **Sentinel**'s bias can be found in the first sentence of its story about the arrest, in which a "cocked and loaded gun" was mentioned. The gun has yet to be tied to the case. The **Sentinel**, however, did not attempt to correct its misleading portrayal of the event.

The following day, under the banner headline "Witnesses Threatened," the **Sentinel** reported that two witnesses had received anonymous threatening phone calls less than eight hours after the arrest. At the time that the **Sentinel** received the sheriff department's claim, there had been no attempt to establish the authenticity of the reported threats. The **Sentinel** did not report this.

It is not surprising that the **Sentinel**'s legitimation of the sheriff's and district attorney's side of the story comes at the same time that the electorate is being asked to decide several vital questions concerning the county's law enforcement. FBI-initiated SWAT teams are being challenged in Measure H, and Measure I would set up a civilian review board to act as a watchdog over the sheriff's actions. Both the sheriff and the district attorney face heated battles for the office on June 6.

It is possible that the recent arrest, the inflated bail, and the inflammatory publicity are part of the continuing, self-serving effort to neutralize both Huey Newton and the Black Panther Party. For over a decade, they have been subject to police and FBI harassment, trickery, ambush, frame-ups, media distortion, and assassinations. We feel that the inconclusive evidence in the recent arrest in no way justifies Newton's treatment by the **Sentinel**.

In the **Sentinel**'s apparent eagerness to frighten the county into a "law and order," pro-SWAT stance, they have made no effort to corroborate the evidence with the allegations. If nothing else, their biased coverage provides Newton's defense with an excellent argument for a relocation of the trial site.

Students and Pogonip

Last week, the Santa Cruz City Council voted 5-2 to recommend to the county board of supervisors that an eastern access road be built through the Pogonip area to UCSC. This action reveals the council majority's intense desire to see the Pogonip land developed.

However, before any development can take place, Pogonip must be annexed to the city by the county's Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). The board of supervisors appoints two supervisors to sit on the five-member commission. As of now, LAFCO is deadlocked at a 3-2 vote against annexing the land, with supervisors Gary Patton and Ed Borovatz holding two of the three votes opposing annexation.

If the recall against Borovatz succeeds or the re-election effort of Patton fails, then the board of supervisors will most assuredly vote to replace a liberal on LAFCO with a conservative. From past experience, we can expect Marilyn Liddicoat, Cecil Smith, Dan Forbus or Pat Liberty to vote in favor of annexing Pogonip.

A dismally low student turnout in the 1977 city council election accounts for the makeup of a council which is heavily pro-development. If the student population fails to turn out in sufficient numbers on June 6, then the Pogonip will become another victim of the relentless, profit-oriented, anti-environmental development of Santa Cruz.

City on a Hill welcomes articles, letters and opinion pieces. Please type and double space all copy. Letters are limited to 300 words and opinion pieces to 600. Please notify the editor of the appropriate department before submitting a story. All submissions must bear the name of the author(s). We reserve the right to edit all copy submitted.

Letters to the Editor

SHAME

Dear Editor:

If the article "How guilt oppresses white males" (CHP May 11) is intended to "show the other side" of sexism and oppression, not only has it failed to make a justifiable case for racism and sexism, it has also brought a great deal of shame upon the **Press** and those of us who consider ourselves progressive within the **Press** staff.

The question to be asked in this situation (by the editor and by all concerned) is, "Is there a reasonable defense that can be made for sexism, racism, and oppression?" If it is the opinion of the editor that such a defense can be made (and if it can be made in a socially responsible way—i.e., in a way that does not do harm or injustice to an already oppressed group) then it is the responsibility of the editor to make that case.

But, if it has been determined, or can be determined, that no such case can be made in the defense of racism, sexism or oppression, then it is socially (and politically, and journalistically) **irresponsible** to fabricate such a defence (by printing the "white male" article) in the name of "objectivity.")

Lastly, the final question is (as always) "Who decides?" whether or not such a case can or has been made. It is the editor's view that "the readership" (whatever that is) should decide. This argument embodies several fallacies: the first is that "the readership" has not already decided (the struggles throughout the history of this campus should indicate that it has) and the second is that printing racist, sexist, and oppressive material will help it (them) decide. This assertion clearly ignores the impact of the **Press** in formulating and, in a sense "creating" the decisions of the community.

Printing racist, sexist and oppressive material in the **Press** only fosters racism, sexism and oppression in the readership (community).

As social and political (i.e. responsible) journalists, we argue that in as much as the case **for** racism, sexism and oppression has been made, and **is** being made every day in the multitute of stimuli we receive (T.V., radio, the 'straight' press, in classes and in the streets); and in as much as we, and our community, have clearly demonstrated our diametric oppositon to racism, sexism and all forms of oppression, we deplore the publication of such offensive and potentially injurious material.

The **Press** is an enormously powerful tool in educating our community about the struggle against oppression. We strongly urge that our readers to write to the **CHP** editor demanding that such an important tool be used to **promote** social responsibility—not attack it.

In struggle,
Deck Hazen and friends

NEW RACISM

Dear Arenson,

Words have failed me. I have spent hours at the typewriter trying to match words with outrage but words have failed me. One day after Angela Davis spoke, in your first issue as our editor in chief, you print a remarkable example of the new racism: "How Guilt Oppresses White Males." Why?

Is this your move to "balance the press?"

Is this an example of "objective journalism"?

If so then you got it all wrong: this is an utterly defamatory and insulting article and your act of printing this article is (judging from the reactions of my friends) utterly defamatory and insulting.

A summary of a criticism of an article which is below criticism:

1. The author of the article twists and perverts the word "oppression." Oppression is **not** being called a "sexist," it is **not** having a women's paper print "womyn" instead of "women," etc., etc., etc. To call these instances instances of "oppression" is to trivialize the word. Oppression of women, Third World peoples, and of working peoples is **real**. It is an indication of the author's own sheltered and privileged position that he claims he is oppressed in the instances that he cites.
2. The author implicitly colors all struggles against oppression as struggles of self interest. This is B.S. Individually it is easier to play the game than fight it. To fight real oppression is to think in terms of whole peoples and societies not just me, me, me and Allan Bakke.
3. ...and so on.

In brief, the article was intentionally misleading and cynical. The article can be point by point refuted but I think the major criticism must be made of the **CHP. This article should never have been printed.**

First, it is an irrational article. If someone wanted to argue that white males are necessarily oppressed by guilt let it at least be argued rationally (and that is a challenge to anyone).

Second, it is not even written by a local. The **CHP** had to go looking for this one. If the **CHP** is to be made into a **Daily Cal** or **Good Times** why bother? Third, a "balanced press' does not necessarily mean you need both sides of every position. Sometimes there is no "other side." What is the "other side" to criticisms of apartheid? Nazis? Racism? Sexism? No doubt there are many issues which do need a "pro" and "con" (e.g. Bakke, SWAT, etc.) but to make a policy of "balancing" all issues is itself to rig the discussion. To insist on having a "pro" and "con" on all issues is to claim that there is always a confusion as to what is right. This may represent the state of the editor's mind (see also "Ragtime," April 27, 1978) but in fact in this case there is **no doubt**: the feminist movement and Third World peoples movement are good things not just for Third World women but for white males too.

Gen Fujioka
College 8

Editor's reply: The Press Code of Ethics, approved by the staff four years ago, notes in section 1 that the Press "will endeavor...to reflect the diversity of opinion which exists within the university."

The commentary in question appeared under the heading of "opinion" and thus clearly did not necessarily reflect the views of the Press. But it does reflect the opinions of some people within the university, however outrageous other members of the university community may consider those opinions to be.

The commentary in question was approved for publication by the editorial board and no staff member present at the editorial board meeting objected to its publication. I personally felt that its publication would stir some debate among members of the campus community.

The opinion pages of the Press should provide a forum for differing viewpoints. To restrict what we print there on the basis of a certain political line, either left or right, would not serve to "reflect the diversity of opinion which exists within the university." I believe that the Press must provide space for such diversity to be reflected and I feel that many people on this campus agree with this position.

For a broadly-based example of "the state of the editor's mind," I would recommend that Mr. Fujioka read the April 20 "Ragtime" as well.

cont. on p. 22

OPINION

Feminist forum: the struggles of Third World women

by Andrea Carmen

The listeners sat very still but the room was alive with rapt attention, with anger, with near-to-tears sadness, with the warmth and excitement of women sharing themselves with each other. This very special occasion was scheduled by the Women's Studies Collective as a presentation/discussion by two Native American women, Angie Guerrero and Yvonne Molina, on the traditional and present-day roles of Native American women and the relevancy of the women's movement to their struggles. It was this, with all the academic "fact-learning" type of educational benefits we had hoped for. It was also much more: an experience of growth, of inspiration, of deep personal exchange and of new awareness of the dynamic relationship between our common experiences as women and our radically diverse cultural roots.

And yet, it might have been otherwise, at least according to the assumptions commonly afloat to which we, as members of the "white middle-class women's movement" are so susceptible in the proper tradition of "liberal guilt." The afternoon might have been an affirmation of these assumptions—that Third World and ethnic minority women have little use for or connection to us and are, what's more, often contemptuous of us as spoiled, as out of touch with the realities of real oppression.

There is undeniably a current of validity that runs through such assumptions, a recognition of very real attitudes about the women's movement and feminists held by many non-mainstream-culture women. Different experiences produce different definitions of the source of oppression and quite naturally result in different political priorities, perspectives and strategies for resistance. Feminists, in their fervor to unite all women under the common banner of Sisterhood, have sometimes minimized the importance of class, racial, cultural and ethnic diversity in formulating women's self-affiliation (or lack of it) with struggles for change. Even within unified working groups or movements, differences in outlook and background can create disastrous conflict if minimized, white-washed or collapsed in the attempt to attain over-simplified unity (the Socialist-Feminist Women's Unions are one of many examples). Attempts to forge such "false" political unity will cause resentment and may potentially degenerate into divisive "who's the most oppressed" thinking. People have the most revolutionary potential when they are addressing issues and struggling in ways which are most relevant to their lives and experiences. There are no shortcuts to unity. It seems that a sense of common purpose and many-fronted struggle must be based on this awareness as a starting point.

When the subject of the lack (with some notable exceptions) of Third World women's participation in the Women's Movement arises, additional concerns are raised. It is recognized, for example, that many Third World women feel that feminism potentially pits men and women against each other and thereby undermines much-needed solidarity. Furthermore, there is a recognition that many Third World women see the Women's Movement as a threat to the family and therefore to a key vehicle for resistance and perpetuation of threatened cultures. Tied to this is the stated priority of many Third World women to build the status and strength of their men, and thereby further the cause of their entire people.

We have internalized these ideas in several ways: by talking with women about their feelings; through talking with men about how the women in their movement or group feel; through reading; or through guess work. Some of these ideas have come from projecting what may not necessarily be there in every case (and to assume that everyone feels the same way or has the same experiences because they are from the same ethnic or racial group is the height of oversimplification). But there has been, unfortunately, too little genuine communication which could shed light on these complex issues in a real, human way. The experience provided by our afternoon with Angie and Yvonne, their willingness and eagerness to be open with us, to share their lives, to tell us how we could support them in such issues as the forced sterilization of Native American women, was deeply encouraging and exciting. They presented the issue of rampant forced sterilization and high infant mortality rates in

cont. on p. 20

Approaching the bias in sociobiology

by Richard Denison and Jean Ross

We, the authors of the critique of sociobiology (**CHP**, 4/27), wish to reply to the rebuttal written by Rogers and Crankshaw (**CHP**, 5/11). We are pleased by the prospect of developing a dialogue about this most important subject. We would like to clear up several misconceptions concerning our article and point out areas of agreement with that rebuttal.

First we certainly agree that the study of animal behavior is a valid realm of scientific inquiry, insofar as results obtained in studying a particular species are used to interpret behavior of only that species. Our critique was directed at the numerous violations of this basic principle of "good science" within the field of sociobiology. We did not mean to imply that all investigators of animal behavior involve themselves in making wild speculations or in applying their work to human beings. It cannot be denied, however, that sociobiology, both publicly and within the discipline itself, is dominated by those adherents who do just that; it is this domination which creates the image of a monolithic theory of sociobiology.

Second, Rogers and Crankshaw seem overall to agree with us that those sociobiologists to whom we refer—Wilson, Trivers, Devore, and Dawkins—predicate many of their conclusions on poor or non-existent science. While speculation plays a role in all areas of scientific inquiry, it is particularly dangerous in the area of human social behavior because of the obvious political ramifications. Our article was spurred by the hiring (by UCSC) of Robert Trivers, characterized in **Time** (8/1/77) as being "the boldest in applying the gene-based view to humans." It is Trivers, and not one of the "less flashy," more innocuous investigators to whom the rebuttal refers, who will be teaching as a full professor on this campus next year.

There are several specific points raised by Rogers and Crankshaw which are simply incorrect. First, they imply that it is possible to measure the relative quantitative contributions of genetic and environmental factors which determine behavior in a given organism. This invokes the old myth that nature and nurture can be studied separately, which ignores the high degree of interaction between these forces. Human behavior is especially resistant to carefully controlled scientific study and does not lend itself to description by simplistic formulae. The authors' statement that for sociobiologists, "the portion of interest is that which can be ascribed to gene action," further supports the view that genes and environment are separable influences on human behavior, and it denies that validity of any non-biological approaches to understanding such behavior.

Second, the authors' offense at our use of the term "hypothesis" in characterizing sociobiology is unwarranted. All human endeavor is based on hypothesis. Our point is that there **are** "broad underlying beliefs binding those who share an interest" in sociobiology, such as the authors' view that "the portion of interest (in studying behavior) is that which can be ascribed to gene action." This certainly is a belief, not an established fact!

Third, our reference to psychologists Jensen and Herrnstein is justified by 1)Wilson's own frequent citation of their work in his case for biological determinism; 2)the great influence of their work on the field of educational psychology, even to the extent of affecting national policy on education; and 3)the mutually reinforcing effects of different theories of biological determinism. As Richard Lewontin, a Harvard evolutionary biologist, states: "Any kind of genetic determinism can and does feed other kinds, including the belief that some races are superior to others."

Finally, it is essential to realize that the popularized version of sociobiology is not to be tossed aside as an unfair representation, for the simple reason that it is precisely this portrayal which influences our cultural values, priorities, and, potentially, governmental policy. For example, **Time**'s coverage of sociobiology resulted in a cover article last year entitled "Why You Do What You Do," and quoted Trivers, Wilson, Dawkins, and Devore as the leading sociobiological theorists. Like it or not, for all practical purposes, this *is* sociobiology.

An inherent political nature is not unique to sociobiology. Because of the context in which it is done, all science has social and political implications. Sociobiology denies its political motivation by dressing itself in the guise of scientific objectivity. This is not to imply a conspiracy among sociobiologists in formulating their theories; rather it is a reflection of our culture and the relatively homogeneous social position of these eminent sociobiologists. We believe that the current popularity of sociobiology is not unrelated to the growing reaction to social and economic gains made by women, minorities, and working class people, such as the Bakke decision, attacks on abortion and reproductive rights, and the anti-gay rights campaign.

Note: The authors are members of Santa Cruz Science for the People. *Anyone interested in working with us on this issue can contact us by writing to Box 8543, Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060.*

Despite victories, UFW struggles continue

by David Sackman
Santa Cruz UFW Support Committee

For nearly a century, May Day has been a significnt date for the labor movement. This year's May Day marked a significant date for farm labor. The offices of the United Farm Workers' boycott department closed throughout the US and Canada. It was the end of an era, and the beginning of another.

Because of massive support for the grape boycott in the 1960's, the union won its long strike in the Delano grape ranches. But the contracts gained from that boycott were lost to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in 1973 under questionable circumstances. The UFW took its case to the people and this resulted in the passage of the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975. This gave farm laborers the right to collective bargaining and secret ballot elections for union representation.

Now farm workers have a law to protect them, enough contracts to provide a base for further organizing, peace with the Teamsters, and a union which they built themselves. But while the boycott was successful, the struggle has only just begun.

Despite progress, unfair labor practices and inhuman living conditions remain. At Coastal Growers in Oxnard, the biggest lemon ranch in the state, workers recently went on strike against miserable working conditions and low wages. After they voted to join the UFW, Coastal Growers fired them. In Watsonville, the union is organizing and negotiating at mushroom farms. At those farms, workers must wear miner's lamps to see the mushrooms, which are grown in hot, dark rooms.

Many workers still sleep under plastic sheets between tomato rows. Some growers still pay less than the minimum wage and provide outdated short-handled hoes to work with. Many labor camps don't have toilets and still charge outrageous rent for rooms which fail to meet health regulations. In Florida, workers are prevented from leaving some camps, which amounts to slavery. The UFW does not even have one-fourth of California farm workers under contract, not to mention the rest of the nation.

Because of the absence of liquor store picket lines, massive rallies, and human billboards, some say that the farm workers' movement is over. But the movement, La Causa, is not a boycott grapes button or Cesar Chavez speaking at a rally. It is the farm workers themselves. They are people striving for a better life for their children, and since justice cannot be given to them, they must take it for themselves.

Their efforts still need our support. Agricultural mechanization threatens their jobs, and the UFW has proposed legislation which would make mechanization benefit everyone, not just the growers. The union is also fighting a movement in the state legislature which would water down the Agricultural Labor Relations Act.

In addition, the union must bear the cost of administering contracts, resolving grievances, running hiring halls, and providing other services to the workers.

The Santa Cruz UFW Support Committee is watching the development of the various bills in the legislature to mobilize suport here. In the meantime, we will be concentrating on raising funds, recruiting volunteers, working more closely with the Watsonville field office, and supporting the efforts of the Community Against Legalized Militarism, the no-recall campaign, and the anti-Briggs initiative campaign.

You can help. You can send a $5 monthly pledge to support the UFW. You can come to one of our weekly meetings, every Sunday at 5:30 pm at 1137 Laurel Street. Call 425-8839 or 335-2575 for more information. The farm workers thank all of you who have supported them over the years and hope you will stay with them.

CAMPUS CAL

FOR THE WEEK OF THURSDAY, MAY 11 TO TH

Thursday

POGONIP/GREENBELT — Plan for public hearing. Tonight, Laurel Community Center, Room 6, 7:30 pm.
S.C. BIRD CLUB — Film on world's birds "The Winged World," Branciforte Junior High multipurpose room, 7:30 pm.
LECTURE — Alberto Camarillo, Stanford: "Chicanas and Children in the Capitalist Labor Market in Southern California." 12 noon, Merrill Baobab Room, Free.
TEACH IN — Rally to oppose the Bakke decision and UC investments in South Africa. Speakers tba. 12 noon, Cowell courtyard.
KZSC — 88.1 FM. "Fourth Tower of Inverness." every weekday at noon and 10 pm. KPFA news simulcast every weeknight at 6.
MEDIA COUNCIL MEETING — 1:30 pm, Administrative Conference room, Central Services.
LECTURE — Donald R. Cressey, Professor of Sociology, UCSB: "Law, Order, Bureaucracy and the Funding of Scientific Research." 7 pm, Thimann Lecture Hall III, Free.
MIXED DOUBLES RACQUETBALL TOURNAMENT — For intermediate and advanced players. E. Field House Courts. Warm up 6 to 6:45 pm, play 7 to 11 pm.
BEER BREAD AND BAGEL WORKSHOP — Bake bread in one hour, make delicious bagels, and have frozen yogurt for dessert. Cream cheese provided. 7 pm, Crown-Merrill Rec. Room, Free. Call X2806 to sign up.
MEDITATION INSTRUCTION — Discussion on Synthesis of Spirituality and Social Change. 7 pm, Kresge 323, Free.
DRAMA — Prize-winning plays of the 1977 College V Playwriting Contest: "The Golden Hair of King Terelaus" by Stephen Cudhea (College V), and "The Conversationalist" by Robert Coleman (Cowell). Directed by George Hitchcock and Andrew Schiller. Featuring Margaret Reed, Lee Ann Mattox, Jim Shelby, Brian Torfeh, etc. 7:30 pm, Cowell Dining Hall. Free.
FILM/DEMONSTRATION — John Ullman, Seattle Folklore Society. Film on Booker White and demonstration. Discussion of National Steel Guitar and Delta Blues. 8 pm, Kresge Town Hall, Free.
DEBATE — Phil Baldwin, spokesperson from Cut Pro-Recall: "Anti and Pro-Recall." 8 pm, Merrill Dining Hall, Free.
MOVIE — "The Other." 8 and 10:15 pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. Stev. students 50¢, others $1.

Friday

COWELL COLLEGE SPRING WALTZ — A gorgeous affair with live orchestra, come in formal attire. Simply wonderful! 9 pm to 1 am, Dining Hall at Cowell, Free.
JAZZ EVENT — "Damaru": Eastern and Western Blend. 9 pm, Kuumbwa Jazz Center, $2.00.
SIERRA CLUB POTLUCK — Save Our Shores (SOS) opposing offshore oil drilling on the program at Live Oak Grange Hall, 17th Ave., Santa Cruz. Bring table service and food for dinner at 7. Call 475-1325.
KZSC — 88.1 FM. 2 am: Traditional music of the British Isles; with Sarah. 6 to 9 am: Morning music, magic, and madness with Noreen presents "As Above, So Below: A Full Moon Special." 7 pm: "Talk of the Town," public affairs.
GUITAR WORKSHOP — By Elizabeth Cotten, guitarist, composer and performer of American folk songs. 12 noon to 2 pm. Kresge Town Hall. Free. Must sign up by calling 429-2826.
LECTURE — "Women in the Venezuelan Independence Movement," a talk by Yolanda Bellissimo. 2:30 pm, Merrill Baobab Room, Free.
MOVIE — "Dirty Harry." 7 and 9:30 pm, Classroom II, $1.
VARIATIONS ON VOLLEYBALL — A new approach to the game. Bring a few friends for an evening of new games. 7:30 pm, West Gym. Free.
LECTURE — Eckankar, introductory lecture, question and answer session. 7:30 pm, Cowell Conference Room. Free.
DRAMA — Prize-winning plays of the 1977 College V Playwriting Contest. See May 18. 7:30 pm, College V Dining Hall, Free.
CONCERT/RECITAL — Wilson Hurley and Friends. Original jazzical music. 8 pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, Free.
CONCERT — Elizabeth Cotten, North Carolina guitar player, composer and performer of American folk songs, with Bob Brozman, Santa Cruz singer and steel guitarist. 8 pm, Performing Arts Theater. $2.50, students and elders; $3.50 general.

Saturday

JAZZ EVENT — Rubisa Patrol with Art Lande. 9 pm, Kuumbwa Jazz Center, $3.50 advance, $4.00 at the door.
S.C. BIRD CLUB — Field Trip to Fremont Peak State Park near San Juan Bautista. Bring lunch. Carpool at Aptos Wells Fargo Bank, 7 am or at main parking lot at park, 8:30. Call 426-0575 or 426-7058.
OPEN TENNIS DOUBLES — For men and women teams. $2. ball fee. Warm up till 8:45 am, play 9 am to 1 pm. East Field House Courts.
PT. LOBOS DAY HIKE — One of the most beautiful parks in Calif. Be sure to bring your camera and a sack lunch. Leave E. Field House at 9 am, return approx. 6 pm. Cost is $1.75.
BIOLOGY SYMPOSIUM — 2nd Annual UCSC Undergraduate Research Symposium in Biology. Students present their original research.
MOVIE —"The Pink Panther." Plus 2 Flash Gordon shorts. 7 and 9:30 pm, Classroom II, $1.
Free abstract booklets available now, room 359 Thimann Labs, Biology Board Office. Come to all or part. Everyone welcome. 10 am to 4 pm, Student Music East behind Crown. Free.
ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION — Crown Alumni Association's 10th anniversary. Various activities to be planned in Crown. Headquarters: Crown Senior Common Room; check in at 10 am. Through Sunday, May 21.
OUTDOOR DANCE CONCERT — Noon to midnight. Harvey does it on the grass noon to 6 with Scratch, Airtight and Passenger. Wrong Tree Productions and Stevenson rock and roll 6 to midnight with Tres Ensembles, Sweet Release and the Ravers. East Athletic Field. No glass or alcohol please. UCSC students, faculty, staff only. Dinner available 5 to 6 pm, $2 or Saga punch. Bring your frisbees and dancing feet.
VEGETABLE COOKING WORKSHOP — Learn a variety of easy to prepare recipes from natural ingredients. Recipes will be available for you to take home. 4 to 6 pm, Whole Earth Restaurant. $2.50 Sign up in E. Field House.
KZSC — 88.1 FM. From Pacifica: "Alternatives to the Atom: The Sun." 6 pm.
CONCERT — Don't run downhill unless you can fly. A senior performance by Michael Schmidt. An evening of original compositions for acoustic guitar and voice, recorder, and saxaphone. A bouquet of latin, jazz, folk, classical and popular hues. 8 pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. Free.
DANCE CONCERT — "Redundances." Susan Foster celebrates her 20th anniversary of dancing with a concert of significant dances she has done throughout her life. 8 pm, Kresge Town Hall. Free.
COLLEGE V ARTS FAIR/DANCE — Dance all night. 9 pm, College V Dining Hall. Free.

Sunday

SIERRA CLUB HIKE — 5 miles round trip to Pine Mountain, Big Basin. Bring water and something to share for lunch. Carpool at County Government Center, 9 am or meet at Park Headquarters parking lot, 9:30. Call 684-1333.
UCSC OPEN HOUSE — Many events throughout the campus. Tours, exhibits, music, lectures, demonstrations, movies, etc. 10 am to 4 pm. Free. Food available on campus.
SAND VOLLEYBALL CLINIC — In preparation for the annual sand volleyball classic at Cowell beach over Memorial Day. Instruction in beach coubles, skills, and strategy. 10 am to 3 pm, E. Field House. Free. Bring your lunch. Sign up in Rec. Office.
FIVE-MILE RUN — Join other Santa Cruz Area runners in kicking off the spring quarter open house. Meet at East Field House 10 am. Refreshments following.
COLLEGE V ARTS FAIR — Music, arts and crafts sale, food, libations, displays, and merriment. Noon to 5 pm, College V Quad. Free.
CONCERT — "Basketball." Rock concert with Martin Kelley and Friends. 2 pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. Free.
CONCERT — Crown Chamber Players. David Abel, violin; Sylvia Jenkins, piano; guest, H. James Schoepflin, clarinet. 2:30 pm, Crown Dining Hall. Free.
KZSC — 88.1 FM. 6 pm: "Fourth Tower of Inverness," weekly summary. 7 pm: "Sportsrap" with Paul and Geoff. 9 pm: Sunday Night Live" featuring the Original Haze.
MOVIES — 7 pm: "Orpheus," directed by Jean Cocteau, a modern version of the ancient drama. 9:30: "Hiroshima, Mon Amour," by Alain Resnais, a compelling film on love and war's atrocities. Thimann Lecture Hall III. $1.
FIESTAS MEXICANAS — Lecture demonstration on the Mestizo Dance forms of Mexico. Los Mejicas de UCSC con Los Lupenos de San Jose presented by Aureliano Rodriquez. 7:30 pm, Performing Arts Theater. Free.
CONCERT — Sharon LaRocca Miranda, piano, UCSC music faculty. 8 pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. Free.

Monday

CAMPUS CALM MEETING — 7 pm, Col. V B Dorm, 4th floor lounge.
SCIENCE TABLE — George Blumenthal, Astrophysics: "Recent Changes in Our View of the Universe." 5:45 pm, Crown Dining Hall A. Informal discussion over dinner. Half-price meal tickets available for students at Merrill and Crown College offices.
MOVIE — "Last Grave at Dimbaza," and "Cry the Beloved Country." (1952). 7:30 pm, Oakes 105, Free.
ISRAELI FOLK DANCING — All levels welcome to spend the evening Israeli dancing with Laurie Topel. 7:30 pm, Cowell Dining Hall. Free. For info call Laurie 425-0897.
LECTURE — Esther McCoy, author of numerous books and articles on California architecture: "Case Study Houses of Arts and Architecture." 8 pm, Crown Dining Hall. Free.
SLIDE SHOW/DISCUSSION — Fred Gray from CALM will show a slide presentation on the history and nature of SWAT. He will also speak about local efforts to control peace militarization. 8 pm, Kresge Town Hall, Free.
BIBLE STUDY — Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship. 8 pm, Health Center Conference Room.
THEATER PERFORMANCE — Wendy Bowers and Friends. "Zen and the Art of Falling Down." An evening of dialogue, music, and dance. 8:30 pm, Staircase Theater, Soquel. Free. Also Tues., May 23.
KZSC — 88.1 FM. The Women's Radio Collective and "Women in Non-Traditional Jobs." Part II. 8 pm.

Tuesday

LECTURE — Louise Tilly, Assoc. Professor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor: "Women, Interests, and Collective Action: France, 1870-1914." 3:15 pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Free.
LECTURE/DISCUSSION — Marijean Seelback, Engineer, Electromagnetic Systems Lab: "Mathematics and Energy." 3:30 pm, Room 212 Social Sciences Bldg. Free.
WHOLE EARTH SEMINAR — Gregory F. Moore, Scripps Inst. of Oceanography: "Subduction Processes in the Sunda Trench." 4 pm, Room 165 Soc. Sci. Bldg. Free.
BIOLOGY SEMINAR — Elizabeth Gantt, Smithsonian Radiation Labs, Washington, DC: "Phycobilisomes: Light Harvester in Algae." 4 pm, Thimann Lecture Hall I. Free.
HERBOLOGY WORKSHOP — Designed to introduce you to the history, use, and study of herbs. 7 pm, College V Fireside Lounge. Free.
CONCERT — Gabino Palomares, Mexico. A concert of the New Latin American Song. 7:30 pm, Merrill Dining Hall. $2.

Wednesday

LECTURE — Lea Ybarra-Soriano, California State University, Fresno: "Male and Female Relationships in the Chicano Family." 12 noon, Merrill Baobab Room. Free.
ISRAELI DANCING — Come dance with us! Israeli folk dancing for all who know how or want to learn. 12 noon, College V Dining Hall Patio, Free.
CHICANO SYMPOSIUM — Speakers: John Morales on "Chicanos in Education," Raoul Castillo on "Chicano History as Viewed from an Immigration Perspective," plus a speaker from MALDFF. The 3 short presentations (20 min. each) will be followed by a coffee break. After the break there will be a question and answer period on any of the topics presented. 1:30 pm, Merrill Dining Hall. Free.
LECTURE — Charlene Spretnak, senior editor/author, UCB: "Lost Goddesses of Early Greece (the title of her new book and the topic of the presentation). 3:30 pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Free.
ASTRONOMY/ASTROPHYSICS COLLOQUIA — Dr. L. F. Biermann, Max Planck Inst. for Physics and Astrophysics: "Some Aspects of the Passage of the Solar System Through a Dense Interstellar Cloud." 3:45 pm, Room 221, Nat Sci. II. Free.
MOLECULAR BIOLOGY SEMINAR — Professor George Kenyon, Dept. of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, UCSF: "Affinity Labelling of Creatine Kinase." 4 pm, Room 397 Thimann Labs. Free.
KZSC — 88.1 FM. The Santa Cruz News Collective. 7 pm.
UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN WORSHIP SERVICES — Students, faculty, and staff from all denominations are invited to attend. 7:30 pm, Arts and Lectures Office, Health Center.
LECTURE — George Abramis, lecturer/teacher, Transcendental Meditation Program: "Education and Invincibility." There will be an audio tape as well by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi entitled: "The Role of Students in Making a Nation Invincible." 7:30 pm, Merrill Baobab Room, Free.
MOVIE — "The Early Summer." directed by Yasujiro Ozu. Story of 4 young women study the goals of their lives. Japanese with English subtitles. 7:45 pm, Thimann Lecture Hall III. Free.
LECTURE — Buchanan Sharp, UCSC Associate Professor of History: "In Search of Lady Skirmington: The Great Western Riots in England 1626-30. 8 pm, College V Fellows Common Room. Free.
FILM/LECTURE — Film: "Bloody Mama." Guest speaker: Roger Corman, president of New World Pictures, and an independant director, producer of motion pictures, will speak on "Independent Film Making in Hollywood." 8 pm, Kresge Town Hall. Kresge Students, 50¢, others $1. Film will be shown at 8 pm only.
POETRY READING — A joint reading between M. Bonnefoy and Galway Kinnell. 8:30 pm, Classroom I, 50¢.

Thursday

MOVIE — "Inherit the Wind." 8 and 10:15 pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. Stev. students, 50¢, others $1.
CONCERT — Betty Larson, resident crazy from the Campus Activities Office will be performing original material; singing and accompanying herself on the piano. She has been a songwriter for Columbia Records, as well as having done several radio commercials. 8 pm, College V Dining Hall. Free.
POETRY READING — Galway Kinnell will read from his works which include "Flower Herding on Mount Monadnock," "Body Rags," and "The Book of Nightmares." 8:30 pm, Oakes 105. 50¢.
DRAMA — "Gilgamesh." a 4000 year old Sumerian epic about the legendary God-King Gilgamesh's search for immortality. 9 pm, Quarry Amphitheater. Free. Through May 27.

General Announcements

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ALENDAR

TO THURSDAY, MAY 18

General Announcements

DISARMAMENT SUPPORT — The Religious Society of Friends of Santa Cruz (Quakers) will stand under the town clock in silent vigil declaring support for the opening session of the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament. Interested persons are invited to attend the vigil from 12 to 1 pm, Tues., May 23.

HOUSING INITIATIVES — Hurry Hurry! Sign the Santa Cruz Housing Action Committee (SCHAC) housing initiatives. Petitions at UCSC May 23 to 25. Watch for them noon to two at College VIII, Merrill, Kresge, and Stevenson Colleges. Information, 1004 Ocean St. or 426-1091.

BENEFIT DANCE — SC School of Midwifery is having a benefit dance, Sun May 21, 7 pm, at Center for Inner Arts, 328 B Ingalls St. $3. donation. Childcare provided.

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECTS — Applications for 78-79 Community Service funding are available at the Campus Activities Office, Redwood Building. Deadline: Thurs., May 18. contact Maggie Barr, X2934 for further information.

INTERESTED IN FIELD PLACEMENT? — Applications are now being accepted for the Extramural and Community Service Program for summer and fall quarter 78. Field placements are in low income communities on North. Calif., North and South Carolina, and New Mexico. Experiences can be in education for "alternative students," health care, farm projects, day care, or tutorial work. The communities have black, Chicano and white populations. If you have taken Cowell or Oakes 104, Community Action and Social Change, or have analogous experiences, you are eligible to apply. Applications are available in Room 206, Oakes. For info, call X2933. Application deadline is May 19.

ATTENTION EOP STUDENTS — EOP in cooperation with Eileen Erikson, Humanities Fellowship Advisor will hold a special campus-wide workshop for potential Danforth/Fulbright Fellowship applicants on Wednesday, May 31st from 4:30 to 6 pm at the Merrill College Baobab Room. All interested persons are encouraged to attend. For further information contact the EOP office at X2296.

STUDENTS IN THE HUMANITIES — You are urged to contribute to the new quarterly journal being established by the Humanities Division. The journal will publish a selection of essays, papers, and theses that students have written in conjunction with courses in the humanities. Any letters or suggestions for articles relating to the study of humanities at UCSC are also welcome for the first issue, which will appear at the beginning of fall quarter. If you have a good paper or know of one, if you have ideas or news about something happening in your field of the humanities, let your fellow students and faculty know what's going on. Call by the first week in June if you plan to contribute anything. Anna 425-7597, Margaret 425-0471, or James 429-4308.

PEACEWORK — The Peace Studies Seminar invites you to come to three evening meetings focused on peace. There will be a slide show or a movie, followed by a talk by a member of a local peace action group. Monday, May 22, 8 pm. Kresge Town Hall—police militarization and the Community Against Legalized Militarism. Tuesday, May 30, 8 pm. Merrill Dining Hall —nuclear weapons and People For a Nuclear Free Future. Monday, June 5, 8 pm. Kresge Town Hall—nuclear power and the Abalone Alliance. All free.

CUDBI— Community United to Defeat the Briggs Initiative, is sponsoring a potluck and open meeting for prospective members and interested persons on Sunday, May 21 at 6 pm. in the dining hall of the Laurel Street

GALA LIBRARY HOURS — These are definite times that the Gay and Lesbian Alliance Library is open: Monday 10-5, Tuesdays 1-4, and Thursdays 10-3; other hours vary—call before you come. The Library is located in 104 Music East Building (behind Crown). Phone: 429-2468. It is open for use by all people, gay or straight, campus or community.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS — The second organizational meeting of the Santa Cruz County Chapter will be held Wednesday, May 24 at the Santa Cruz Public Library, 224 Church St., Santa Cruz, from 7 to 9 pm. Suzanne Paizes, the Executive Director of the Commission on the Status of Women in SC County, and Charlotte Melville, wo now occupies a position on the Santa Cruz City Council in the capacity of Vice Mayor and is also running for County Supervisor, will both speak on their experiences as women in the local political arena. All women who are interested are invited to attend. For more information, call 724-4402 or 462-0576.

UCSC OPEN HOUSE — Anyone interested in learning more about the UCSC Field Work Programs is welcome to drop by the picnic area next to the Cowell swimming pool at noon, May 21. Representatives from all six programs will be there to answer questions along with faculty and community sponsors and field work students.

CHEMISTRY/PHYSICS STUDENTS EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWS — Dr. Peter Gwozdz, supervisor for process engineering at Fairchild, will be on campus from 1:30 to 5:00 on Wednesday, May 24, to interview graduating seniors and graduate students in the fields of chemistry and physics. For more information and/or an appointment, call Diane at the Career Planning Center, x4805.

BIOLOGY/CHEMISTRY CAREERS SEMINAR — On May 22, 23, and 24 the Career Planning Center will be hosting noontime seminars on career opportunities in the fields of biology and chemistry. Several guest speakers will be present to discuss their work and answer questions. For further details, please call Diane at the Career Planning Center, 429-4085.

MENOPAUSE DISCUSSION — Presentation and discussion on Menopause: physiological and emotional aspects by Santa Cruz Women's Health Center. Sunday, May 21, 7:30 pm at Santa Cruz YWCA, 303 Walnut Ave. Call 427-3500. All Welcome.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT WORKSHOP — A workshop to discuss possible sources of financial support for graduate study, undergraduate projects, graduate projects. Noon, Thursday, May 25. Career Planning Center, 350 McHenry Library. For further information call 429-2891.

EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWS — Fairchild employment interviews for Chemistry and Physics students. Dr. Peter Gwozdz, supervisor for process engineering at Fairchild in Mountain View, will be on campus to interview graduating seniors and graduate students for the position of process engineer. Wed., May 24. Call Diane, X4085, for information and appointment.

PRESENTATION — The Vanguard Forum presents: Elizabeth Gips on "Psychedelics as a Spiritual Path." Monday, May 22nd, 7 to 9 pm, at the Good Fruit Company. Free. Elizabeth is associated with the local Psychedelics Education Center. For information, call 426-7732.

BENEFIT HOUSE PARTY — For propositions H and I. Door donation $1. All are welcome. Dancing, eats, cold beer. 515 Centennial St. Santa Cruz. Sat May 20, 5:30 to 10 pm. Proposition H: To ban SWAT and automatic weapons; Proposition I: To form a law enforcement review commission. Vote yes June 6th. Information, 426-4687.

UC STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL — Any students interested in serving as the Santa Cruz representative to the UC Student Body President's Council should come by the Student Affairs Office, room 260 Central Services, by Monday, May 22nd at 5 pm in order to file an application.



CANDIDATES FORUM — For the office of County Superintendent of Schools will be held on Tuesday night, May 23. The forum will begin at 7:30 pm, 131 Cowell.

VETS OR VET DEPENDANTS — If you are planning to attend UCSC Fall Quarter, please stop by the handicapped and veteran services office to complete the necessary forms by Monday, May 22. Failure to complete these forms will result in a delay in your receipt of VA benefits for Fall Quarter.

RETREAT — As part of UCSC's Affirmative Action Program, the campus is sponsoring a one day retreat entitled "Women at Work: Where We Are and Where We're Going." This retreat has been designed to facilitate and encourage individual employee awareness and action through career development. Workshop sessions will be repeated on four consecutive days, May 22 to 25, from 8:30 am to 5 pm. Announcements and enrollment forms will be distributed shortly. Information, X2650 or 2659.

NO ON 13/YES ON 8 — Workers will carry their message to the people on a door to door basis, this week. Speakers are also available for organizations or neighborhood groups. Call 427-2732-weekdays between 10 and 3. Fact sheets are also available at the Office, located at 1246 Bay St.

ITALIAN PICNIC/MUSIC — CIAO invites you to an Italian Picnic with music, Saturday, May 20, 12 noon until ? Noon concert at Cowell Conference Room.Picnic on lawns and picnic area behind Cowell College. The picnic will be pot luck style. Barbeque stands are available for anyone wishing to cook meat. Bread and wine will be provided.

ARTISTS — Leviathan, UCSC's leader in creative journalism and graphic design, needs people who can do illustrations and layout for upcoming issue. Production is from Thursday to Sunday at the Stone House. If you would like to join us please call Dan at 425-7080.

GAY COUNSELING COLLECTIVE — Is a group of gay people who offer non-judgemental peer counseling for lesbians and gay men, as well as for people who are confronting problems in their lives regarding their sexual identities. If you would like to talk to some about personal issues you want to deal with, please call in care of Switchboard, 426-LIFE. The counseling is free and absolutely confidential.

SLIDESHOW/DISCUSSION — Women Against Violence in Pornography and Media: Slideshow and discussion at Rising Moon Women's Center, 538 Seabright. For more info, call 426-9975. Sat. May 20, 7:30 pm.



COMMUNITY RESOURCE FAIR — The Second Annual Sunshine Special, Community Resource Fair will be held May 20th, 11 am to 4 pm, at 42nd Ave. and Capitola Rd. next to the new DMV building. Fifty non-profit making organizations will set up booths to distribute information, sell plants, crafts and food and provide activities and games

FELLOWSHIP AND GRANT INFORMATION SESSION — If you are thinking about possible sources of financial aid for graduate study, undergraduate projects or graduate projects, you should plan on attending this session on fellowships and grants. Several resource people from the UCSC campus will be present to talk about specific financial aid sources. This meeting will take place on Thursday, May 25, at noon in the Career Planning Center.

WOMEN'S WORK ANNOUNCMENTS — The Women's Work Information Center at the YWCA is sponsoring two events this week that are of interest to women. A discussion on "Cooperative Work Structures" will be held Tues. May 23, 12 to 1 pm. Laurel Weissman of RIPTIDE collective and Jody Peugh of the Women's Health Collective will discuss methods and techniques employed in developing collective work structures. Also scheduled, for Wednesday, May 24, from 11 to 1, is a panel discussion, "Non-Traditional Employment Opportunities for Women." Reservations are suguested, call 426-3062 by May 22. Participants are encouraged to bring a bag lunch for either discussion.

PRECEPTORSHIPS AVAILABLE — Two resident preceptorships at Crown College for 78-79 are open to graduate students, faculty, staff. These are re-opened positions; previous applicants need not apply. Interested people should contact Linda Larkin, X2101 immediately; deadline is May 22.

JAZZ EVENT — Victor Spieget, the dynamic and highly original composer and pianist, presents his new compositions "Islands" at Kuumbwa Jazz Center, Thurs., May 25, 8 pm. With Victor will be Stan Poplin on bass and Prince Lawsha, percussion. $2. at the door.

BIOLOGY MAJORS MEETING — UCSC Biology majors are meeting to discuss key issues and crucial choices. You should be there! Wed., May 24 at 3 pm. Thimann III.

SUMMER ART PROGRAM — A Summer Art Program will be offered by the Woman's Building from July 5th to August 25th. This program, which is in its fifth consecutive year, is an intensive seven week exploration of the feminist art-making process. Group explorations will include theatre, women's herstory and quiltmaking, autobiographical art, feminist neology, graphics, writing, painting, and play. In addition, there will be consciousness raising and other explorations into feminist consciousness including visions for the future. Open house to present the program, Sun., April 23rd and Sat., May 27th at the Woman's Building, 1727 Spring St., Los Angeles. Cost is $350.; a $50. non-refundable deposit is requested to reserve a space.

SOLAR DEMONSTRATION—Discussion on how to install a solar water heating system in your home or trailer. At Laurel St. Community Center, Room 5, Fri., May 26, 7 pm. Free.

WOMEN IN MUSIC—Attention all women musicians, amateur and professional. I am doing research, and need your input for a documentary: Women in Music. This project is not going to sit on a shelf. Let's organize. 426-4955.

LECTURE—Janet Wolff, Lecturer in Sociology, University of Leeds, England, on "Problems in the Study of Culture from a Marxist and Hermeneutics Perspective." Thursday, May 25, 3:30 pm, College 5 Fellows Lounge.

MEET WITH CANDIDATE—Richard Bristow, County Superintendent of Schools candidate, will meet with UCSC students who are interested in his campaign at 10 pm, Tuesday, May 23 at Banana Joe's and on Tuesday, May 30, 10 pm at the College V Coffeehouse.

DANCE—Featuring the East Bay Funk Band, Merrill dining hall, 8:00 pm to 1:00 pm on Friday, May 19th, sponsored by SCHAC and Beauchampist League. Free.

BENEFIT—Dinner at Manuel's Mexican Restaurant—a benefit for Dick Struck, candidate for Santa Cruz County Superintendent of Schools, is scheduled for Monday, May 22, at 7 pm. The meal will be especially planned and prepared by Manuel and will feature Mexican regional dishes. Tickets are $15.00 and reservations can be made by calling 476-5485 or 688-1071 by Friday, May 19.

BLOOD DRIVE — Friday, May 26, the Blood Mobile will be at UCSC East Field House on Hagar Drive, 12 noon to 5 pm. If you want an appointment, please call X4446, Student Affairs.



Saga of FINE ARTS

A dramatic adaption of "Gilgamesh," a verse narrative by Herbert Mason based on the ancient Sumerian epic, will be presented free of charge May 25, 26, and 27 in the Upper Quarry at UC Santa Cruz.

Spectators are asked to meet at 9 pm on the Quarry stage. From there they will be led to the site of the performance. It is suggested that the audience wear warm clothing and bring cushions.

Gilgamesh was the legendary god-king of Uruk, an early Babylonian civilization. The epic of his attempt to bring back to life the dead animal-man Enkidu is one of the world's oldest surviving pieces of literature. It was set down on clay tablets 4,000 years ago.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 9:00 PM: **DAMARU**: This local group features Jay Clark on reeds and flute, and guitarist Bill Horvitz along with a ryhthm section. The compositions will be mostly originals and will incorporate a blend of eastern and western musical styles as a basis for improvisation. $2.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 9:00 PM: **RUBISA PATROL WITH ART LANDE:** Art Lande, piano; Mark Isham, trumpet; Bruce Williamson, saxophone; Bill Douglas, bass; and Kurt Wortman, drums.

Art Lande formed this group which toured Europe three times and played numerous concerts around the United States in addition to recording on ECM in 1976 an album which has been compared to Miles Davis's "In A Silent Way," for its perfection and "coolness." Since 1969, Art Lande has led groups in the S.F. Bay Area which included such musicians as Mel Martin (at Kuumbwa June 17), Steve Swallow, and Eliot Zigmund. In recent years he has worked with Eddie Henderson, Ron McLure, David Liebman, Bobby Hutcherson, Lee Konitz, and Ted Curson. Art describes his music as combining influences of various ethnic folk music, classical music, free improvisation, and old standard jazz tunes. This date is a rare opportunity to hear the entire Rubisa Patrol group. $3.50 in advance at Kuumbwa, $4 at the door.

Undang Sumarna, under sponsorship of the Board of Studies in Music will direct a concert of Gamelan Music and Dance at the Performing Arts Theater this Saturday night, May 20 at 8 pm. Tickets, available in advance from the UCSC Box Office, or at the door, are $2.50 for students and elders, $3.00 general.

Mr. Sumarna is a member of a West Java family whose lives have revolved around the gamelan tradition for generations. Students and faculty performers are featured on Saturday night. By now, the Gamelan has become a familiar treat to Santa Cruz audiences. Saturday's performance will be the last one for spring quarter.

Is there any truth to the rumors floating through the grapevine that there is a strong possibility the Barn Theater will be closed down next year? My sources have said that neither the Student Activities nor Theater Arts wish to continue the necessary funding. What is necessary to fund this vital part of the University's cultural life? Is the Barn Theater vital? Does anyone out there know any more information about this or even care? Hello.... testing...?...one, two, three.....hello?

I'm a nobody
Who are you?
Are you a nobody too?
Shhh. Don't tell!
They'd banish us you know.
How dreary to be someone
How public like a frog.
To tell your name the live-long day
To an admiring bog.

—Emily Dickinson

The Sunshine Special, a community resource fair is being held on Saturday, May 20 from 11 am to 4 pm. There will be entertainment and games including a pie fight, frisbee, golf and earthball. The fair is being held at 42nd Ave. near Capitola Road and promises fun for everyone.

The first and second prizewinners of the 1977 College Five playwriting contest will be presented in the College Five Dining Hall on Friday, May 19, at 7:30 pm.

The first prizewinner, "The Golden Hair of King Terelaus," was written by Stephen Cudhea, a College Five senior linguistics major. The play is a satire on a classical Greek theme in the style of Anouilh or Giraudoux. George Hitchcock, lecturer in Theater Arts, is the director.

"The Conversationalist," written by Robert Coleman, is the second prizewinner. The satirical comedy, also based on a Greek theme, was written when Coleman was a student at Cowell College, majoring in creative writing. His play is directed by Andrew Schiller, a College Five student majoring in aesthetic studies. Both plays have student casts. There is no admission charge.

Time is running out on the Calder exhibition in San Jose. For those of you that are going over the hill this weekend you should make a point of catching this very excellent and exciting exhibition of Calder, the late sculptural genius.

There is also an exhibition presently at the UC Berkeley Museum for all of you Jitney freaks that commute back and forth to Berkeley. This exhibit of Paul Klee's work is equally as exciting as the Calder show in San Jose and both of them are well worth driving out of your way for, so don't miss them.

If you have not made plans for this weekend yet you mightt check out the East Athletic Field. Starting at noon and going all day until midnight there will be music, music, music with bands like Scratch, Air Tight, Passenger, Tres Ensemble, the Ravers and Sweet Release.

There will be dinner served from 5 to 6:30 by Saga food and students can use their meal cards. Other will have to pay two dollars. There will be free watermelon at noon as long as the supply holds out. You are cordially invited not to bring bottles or glass containers and to park in the remote, bookstore or Central Services parking lots. Otherwise, lovely Rita meter maid will get you for a five dollar contribution.

Sharon Miranda, a member of the board of studies in music at UC Santa Cruz, will give a solo piano concert in the UCSC Performing Arts Concert Hall on Sunday, May 21, at 8 pm.

The program will include works by Bartok, Hindemith, two compositions by Stravinsky which are seldom performed—"Serenade in A" and "Circus Polka"—and "Parallax." "Parallax" is written for "prepared piano," and calls for the performer to use a tinker toy and to pluck the piano strings, as well as play upon the keys.

The concert is open to the public at no charge.

Esther McCoy, architectural writer for the **Los Angeles Times** and author of **Five California Architects, Case Study Houses 1945-1962,** will speak on several case study houses she has written about in **Arts and Architecture** Monday, May 22, at 8 pm in the Crown College Dining Hall at UC Santa Cruz. The talk is part of a series on California architecture and will be open to the public free of charge. The lecture series is being sponsored by the UCSC Art Board and Crown and Stevenson Colleges. Art professor Virginia Jansen is coordinator.

An evening of folksongs, spirituals and blues will be performed by Elizabeth Cotten and special guest Bob Brozman in the Performing Arts Theater of the UCSC campus Friday, May 19, at 8 pm. Mrs. Cotten, 84, is a native of North Carolina and is well known as a guitar player, composer, and an informant about life in the rural South at the first of the century. She composed the American classic "Freight Train" when just a young girl.

Brozman, known locally for his work on steel guitar, will open the show with his specialities of vintage jazz, Hawaiian and blues tunes.

Sponsored by the Committee on Arts and Lectures, admission for the event will be $2.50 for students and seniors; $3.50 general.

Guy Bonnefoy, described as one of the three or four most prominent poets writing in France today, will join Galway Kinnell, one of America's foremost poets, in a poetry reading in the Classroom Building, on the UCSC campus, Wednesday, May 24, at 8:30 pm. Bonnefoy, a leading contemporary French writer, has been a visiting lecturer in French literature at UCSC this month. Kinnell, author of **Body Rags** and **The Book of Nightmares**, won the PEN prize for poetry translation for Bonnefoy's **On the Motion and Immobility of Douve**. A donation of 50¢ is requested.

A colorful juried student exhibition

by Paul S. Hersh

"UCSC Student Work," a multi-media, juried art show on exhibit at College V's Sesnon Gallery, is an interesting and colorful sample of recent works in printmaking, sculpture, painting, drawing, watercolor, photography, collage, and assemblage.

The exhibit's 60 works, chosen from over 200 submissions, do accomplish the jury's aim of representing a diversity of visions, but the result points silently to the art board's pitifully small faculty lineup. As every art major knows, the art board receives the least curriculum funding at UCSC—the least funded UC campus.

A common earmark to juried student art shows is that most selections convey an instructor's influence of style (to varying degrees), yet it's doubly ironic that the six jurors for this show include the very same instructors (Patrick Aherne, painting; Fred Hunnicut, sculpture; Doug McClellan, painting, collage; Don Weygandt, painting, drawing; Tricia Weiben, College V Arts Council member; Philip Brookman, Sesnon Gallery Curator).

The printmaking medium, featuring fine works by Kyle Kosup, Judy Koon, Tim Craighead, Dennis Sargent, and Martha Holman, reflect innovative techniques, compositions, and attention to detail. Likely the most professional works in the show.

Collage, taught by the venerable Doug McClellan, is quite alive and beautiful in its simplicity. "Various Colors In Circle Space," by Renee Flower, is original and exquisitely basic. Paul Arden's "Brainial 2000" is a multi-layered square patchwork which might be interpreted (by its uniform geometry and color patterns) as the artist's view of dormitory life.

The Dadaist movement, out of which the assemblage medium began, is barely 60 years young. Assemblage remains a most untapped spirit, I think, because of its overly self-conscious, satire-oriented creators. Little in the mdeium has advanced since Duchamp and Man Ray, except the technology used to produce an assemblage's parts. Most of this kind of work is catchy—anyone can do it—but often suspiciously trite, especially when in the hands of drug-using college students. Paul Smith's "Fuzz Wah Pedal For George Abend," and the "untitled" skinned fox suspended above an open (suspended) umbrella, by Amy Gilbert Hauft, are the exhibit's most humorous pieces, despite the former's obscure title and the latter's adrenal, violent nature.

Only four paintings hang in the show, occupying dominant spaces of the gallery. Will Combs's "Hommage To Matisse, 1951" is a large canvas of Matisse seated at a table drawing in a book with three doves perched alongside him atop a cage. With surprising tact, Combs pays tribute to Matisse in his proportion and use of color (ochre background; green and lavender alternating zigzag stripes) while painting sharper, more exacting lines than the late French master would have.

Offerings in photography lack the variety of style one might expect from a department so teeming with students, but works by Kevin Flynn and Michael Holm manage to escape the milieu of compositional experimenting and mimicry which plagues the understaffed board in favor of a more polished, dynamic (commercial) style verging toward good "new wave" album cover art. Holm's "Self Portrait" is an enigmatic cross between an X-ray negative and print of an airbrush painting. Susanne Olmstead's "Untitled" appears refreshing in its straightforward subject (a weathered stone relief of a goddess) and tasteful composition amid a year's worth of largely haphazard and tedious one-person photo exhibits—whose subjects ranged from "hot" boxes to "cool" doorknobs.

In drawing, the selections use elementary subjects to showcase different stroke techniques with minute sensitivity as in Karen Kramer's "Pooh Bear."

Sculpture is the most disappointing medium here in quality and number, particularly in light of the considerable talents both of instructor Fred Hunnicut and his students, who just didn't enter their works. "Monkey Puzzle" and "Rumedial Art," both table sculptures by Hano Ahrens, are genuine and involving, using a muted wood style to the design's advantage.

In conclusion, this year's juried exhibition of student art had a safe, academic feel to it, in most cases, with an overall stylistic variety that admittedly cowers in comparison to similar shows by art colleges or more fine arts-supported universities. The realm of conceptual, abstract or audio-visual art is sorely missed. The abundance of "Untitled" works curiously adds importance and integrity to the naming of one's artwork. Many pieces seem like the artist's personal favorites, or sleepers, in turn lending more character and accessibility to the average viewer's experience of the show. By sheer variety of media everyone should find a few, if not many, pieces of intrigue and merit.

Open House scheduled for Sunday

The whole campus community at UC, Santa Cruz—students, faculty, staff, alumni, and members of the UCSC Affiliates—is getting set to welcome the public to Open House on Sunday, May 21. It's a special day to visit UCSC, to hop on the open-air Minibus for a guided tour of the eight colleges and view exhibits. Visitors will see scientific demonstrations with laser beams and magnetic fields, view undersea displays at the new Coastal Marine Studies Center, look into an electron microscope and see the world 10,000 times bigger, and enjoy music and exhibitions of paintings and ceramics at the annual College Five Arts Faire.

Visitors also can picnic on the Cowell College Green at the Affiliates-sponsored lunch, visit the Farm or Garden to learn about growing vegetables the natural way, and see the new solar greenhouse built by students.

Prospective students can find out about admissions to the University (including returning older students), financial aid possibilities, academic counseling, and what life is like in the UCSC colleges.

Some highlights of the day that will last from 10 am to 4 pm: At Cowell College, center of this year's Open House, people at different information tables can tell you about career planning and placement (a service for everyone in the community), University admissions procedures, and how to apply for financial aid.

Other tables will be there offering information about the UCSC Affiliates and the Forest History Society.

The Arboretum off Empire Grade Road will offer guided tours of the UCSC collection of rare and unusual plants from the South Pacific and points around the world.

Science will reign all day in Thimann Laboratories, the Natural Sciences Building, and Applied Sciences. There you can visit chemistry and physics labs, see a photo display of galaxies presented by Lick Observatory, and view an amazing array of rocks, minerals, and tropical seashells.

In the lobby of Applied Sciences will be the campus's seismograph, charting the earth's movement as part of a statewide earthquake prediction network.

On the second floor of Applied Sciences, **The Life of the Sea** will be on view with the scale ranging from the merest specks of plankton to lumbering three-ton elephant seals.

The campus will supply free parking and a network of shuttle buses to take visitors to everything they want to see.

Music from Brahms chorales and chamber trios to Irish folksongs, Dixieland, the big band sound, and rock will be featured during UC Santa Cruz's Open House Sunday, May 21.

Local artists such as Irish folksingers and performers Sean Seman and Steve Rosenstein with their Irish folksongs on fiddle and guitar will present two sets at 2 and 3 pm in the Cowell college Courtyard, the center for this year's Open House.

Another popular group, the Abalone Stompers (without Jake) will start off the day at 10 am with Dixieland and jazz in the courtyard.

The noon hour will offer two choices: Choral music sung by John Hajdu's Brahms Chamber Singers in the Fireside Lounge at Stevenson college, or the big band sound of the Plum Forest Band, starting on the Cowell college Green at 12:30, in the middle of the UCSC Affiliate's picnic lunch.

At 1 pm in the Cowell Library the Recorder Ensemble, directed by Gabrielle Bouchard, will perform.

In contrast, Kelly Martin and his "basketball" rock concert will blast off at 2 pm in the Performing Arts Concert Hall across the campus from Cowell.

At 2:30, the Crown Chamber Players will present their regular free Sunday afternoon concert in the college dining hall. Violinist David Abel and pianist Sylvia Jenkins will be joined by H. James Schoepflin, clarinet, for a program of Bach, Brahms and Schumann.

The Screaming Meme Theater Collective will give a performance between 1 and 2 pm in the Cowell courtyard.

In addition, a full day of continuous entertainment is planned for the College Five Arts Faire along with art exhibits in most of the colleges, science demonstrations, and talks on earthquakes, Shakespeare and marine life.

All Open House events will be open free of charge and all the Santa Cruz community and visitors are invited to attend.

Spring Galleries

McHenry Library — Plug into the Sun Day: In celebration of solar energy. Through June 12.

Social Science — 1st floor African Art from the Liff Collection: Masks, figures and artifacts through June 3.

Applied Science — 3rd floor patio: Fabric Arts, an exhibit of wall hangings, soft sculpture, quilts, clothes and pillows by Anne Crowder.

College V Sesnon — UCSC Student Juried Exhibition, through June 12.

College V Bridge — Elizabeth Shull, drawings, paintings and prints. 21 - 27.

College V Hall — Sharon Sussman, prints, paintings. 21 - 27.

College V Coffeehouse — Paul Stover. Mixed Media. 21 - 27.

College V Fireside Lounge — Laura Croul. Mixed media. 21 - 27.

Cowell Smith Gallery — Annual Cowell Ceramics and Arts Show through June 15.

Stevenson coffeehouse — Robert Brenlin. 14 - 27.

Stevenson Library — Childrens Art Show, through June 12.

College VIII — Mark Uriu. 21 - 27.

Kresge Library — Heidi Levison, prints, paintings and drawings.

Oakes Coffeehouse — Annette Delaryerda. 21 - 27.

Oakes 2nd Floor Lounge — Erika Tarlin. 21 - 27.

PHOTO CONTEST

A photo contest for the best amateur black-and-white and color prints of the UC, Santa Cruz campus is being held in conjunction with this year's Open House on Sunday, May 21.

Winners in both categories will receive a first prize of $50. Second and third place winners will be awarded $25 and $10.

No entry fee is required and there is no age limit for entrants.

Photographs taken anywhere on campus since January 1, 1978 are eligible. Landscapes, architectural or student life photos are just a few of the potential subjects for capturing some aspect of the UCSC campus.

Entries must be in frames or brackets ready to be hung. Size of prints must be at least 5" x 7" and no more than 16" x 20".

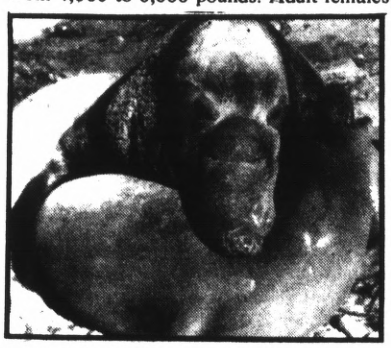
Entries should be brought to the UCSC Public Affairs Office, Room 257 Central Services, no later than May 19 and be accompanied by an entry blank or facsimile on a 3" x 5" card or sheet of paper.

Life as an elephant seal

by Paul S. Hersh

"Mirounga—The Elephant Seals of Ano Nuevo," on exhibit at the Santa Cruz City Museum through May 28, is a dynamic photographic documentary compiled by Kenneth Parker and Eugene Fisher, both UCSC seniors in Biology and Environmental Studies. These once near-extinct seals, classified as "pinnipeds," are the fourth largest mammals in the world (after the whale, elephant and hippopotamus), and are the subject of extensive research in sociobiology.

Ano Nuevo is an eight-acre island, 20 miles north of Santa Cruz, which has been a breeding ground for elephant seals since 1961. It is one of 12 such habitats ranging from central Baja California to the Farralone Islands, which are located just north of San Francisco. The adult males measure about 16 feet long and weigh from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds. Adult females



are about half as long and usually weigh less than 2,000 pounds. Sharks, killer whales, and humans ar their predators.

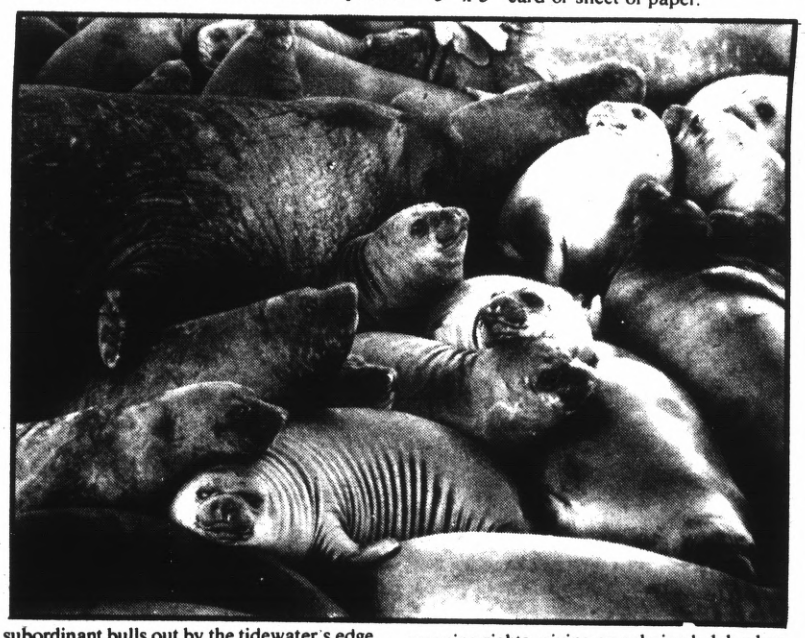
During the late 1800's, hunters slew elephant seals by the tens of thousands for their valuable oil, which was a sea-mammal commodity of the highest demand, second only to whale oil. By 1892, fewer than 50 of the North American species (*Mirounga angustirostris*) existed, all off the coast of Baja. No mammal has ever come closer to extinction seals thrive in Pacific waters, all having descended from the once-scarce species of 50.

Ano Nuevo provides local researchers with a good opportunity to look closely at elephant seals, as they are reasonably gregarious with humans. Individual seals are marked with a solvent (hairdye and peroxide) to identify and survived. Today an estimated 50,000



them from far away. They are also tagged on their hind flippers so to be traceable throughout their lifetime. This gives researchers answers to questions such as: Which male is the best fighter? Why do males fight? What pup belongs to what mother? How long do they stay together? How long does a given seal live?

The black and white and color "Mirounga" exhibit links the academic with the aesthetic by putting the fruit of specialized study into a package of general access and interest. The show's text, written by noted UC Marine Biologist Burney Le Boeuf, offers pertinent facts (summarized here) on the basic, yet primitively intense, elephant seal life. Placards under the frames briefly explain the story behind each image. The first series is **the harem** (b&w): depicting scores of female seals on the beach—surrounded by their pups, dominant males ("alpha bulls"), and



subordinant bulls out by the tidewater's edge. The harem is the hub of all activity—namely, copulation—which occurs exclusively each January through March.

Alpha bulls gain superiority by winning fights over other males, thus entitling the winners to more copulation privileges. The physical objective in fighting is to strike the opponent's neck, or his long fleshy proboscis. Parker and Fisher feature just such a visceral and dramatic battle scene in a full-color seven-panel spread. Male aggression seems justified because less than 10% of all adult bulls ever experience copulation; those few lucky alphas are liable to inseminate about a hundred females per breeding season.

The females fight among each other for weaning rights, giving an echoing belch when challenging other females or being sexually harrassed by subordinant males. The alphas will forcibly displace younger bulls, sometimes crushing a young infant or pup along the way. Elephant seal birth is quick, usually taking two or three minutes—the birth photographed for the exhibit took only one minute. Immediately the mother and pup establish vocal and olfactory relations, as separation or abandonment is inevitable.

In other photos Parker and Fisher capture the seals of Ano Nuevo play-fighting, frolicking, resting and just posing for the camera.

"Mirounga" runs through May 28 at the City Museum, 1305 East Cliff Drive; open 10-5 Tuesday through Sunday.

News and analysis

The nuclear arms race comes to Santa Cruz

by Peter Klotz-Chamberlin

The nuclear arms race is alive and well in Santa Cruz.

One of the largest businesses in Santa Cruz County, Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, is producing components for the most destructive weapon system in the world. Lockheed manufactures and tests parts for Trident nuclear missiles at its facility 15 miles up Empire Grade Road from the University (see analysis same page).

The components include "confined detonating fuses," explosive devices (non-nuclear) which separate the 17 individually targeted warheads from each Trident missile fired from Poseidon and Trident submarines.

Lockheed now seeks to expand its facilities on Empire Grade Road to produce components for the more lethal Trident II missile. But the Planning Commission of Santa Cruz County has required Lockheed to apply for a conditional use permit, and to submit an environmental impact report and a master plan of Lockheed's current and planned activity at its 4400 acre site.

While Lockheed argues that its work in Santa Cruz County has been "instrumental" for the Polaris, Poseidon and Trident submarine-launched nuclear weapon systems, the County Planning Commission, board of supervisors and county residents will be deciding if the nature and impact of Trident production is not so detrimental to the quality of life, within and beyond county boundaries, that it should be prohibited.

People for a Nuclear Free Future (PNFF) is a local group working to stop Lockheed's work on nuclear weapons components and to convert the Lockheed facility to another work, such as production of solar energy components. In its broader aim, PNFF seeks to mobilize Santa Cruz residents to free our county from dependence and complicity with both nuclear power and nuclear weapons, and to aid the international movement for nuclear disarmament.

PNFF has conducted bi-weekly leafletting activities at the Lockheed facility to inform the 350 Lockheed workers of the aggressive nature of the Trident nuclear weapons system, of the opposition of Santa Cruz residents to its production in our community, and of the support for conversion of the Lockheed facility to non-nuclear weapons work. Representatives of PNFF have met with members of the planning commission, board of supervisors, and Lockheed management, conducted extensive research and dialogue within the group, and sponsored community teach-ins on issues, including Trident and first strike nuclear strategy, industrial conversion, international law and nuclear weapons, and the democratic right of community self-governance over nuclear weapons development. The Trident Monster, a 560 foot representation of the Trident submarine and its 408 nuclear warheads, has been marched through the university campus, as well as through Santa Cruz and at the Lockheed facility.

Yet Lockheed workers blame Lockheed management for decisions to produce Trident... Lockheed management blames Pentagon and elected officials for national weapons policy... national officials blame the need for continued employment of defense workers...and most citizens continue to pay taxes, work at jobs, and elect officials who maintain this inertia. We must draw the line in our own lives, in our own community, and say, "No, we will not permit the production of even a part of a nuclear missile here, in our own community, the one place we can exert influence!"

But there are obstacles. National security regulations conceal the nature and extent of nuclear weapons work at the Lockheed faciity from the people of Santa Cruz County. Relations among government, Lockheed and the Pentagon remove us from decisions of whether Lockheed seeks, or is granted, a military contract to produce parts of Trident here.

The basic right of community self-governance is at stake. We have the right to know all the aspects of an issue of public policy of such magnitude as Trident. We have the right to decide issues which affect the nature and quality of our lives and our live-in community. Can we live in balmy Santa Cruz with Trident in our midst, or can we choose to live without Trident?

People for a Nuclear Free Future invites students and employees of UCSC to join other residents of Santa Cruz County in public discussion and action to exercise the unique opportunity we have to put a small, but important dent in the nation's nuclear arsenal. PNFF is circulating petitions and drafts of a letter which can be sent to the Planning Commission expressing support for county prohibition of nuclear weapons production, testing, research, and development at Lockheed, and for conversion of Lockheed to production of needed goods and services.

On July 4 a Live Without Trident picnic and rally will be held in Santa Cruz to call attention to the shot which will not only be heard around the world, but which may kill around the world. The rally will emphasize the possibilities of converting the Lockheed facility to better use and will highlight the importance of citizen participation at the community scale in decisions affecting the quality of our lives and our very survival.

The public hearing will not be scheduled by the Planning Commission until Lockheed submits one last piece of its environmental impact report. Speculation has it that Lockheed management is waiting until after the recall election, when the company hopes to get a more favorable hearing from the County Board of Supervisors.

News and analysis

Preparing for first strike: the US strategy

by Robert Weiner

The United States military is currently launching a program which represents a complete reversal of our former policy of "deterrence." In the form of the Trident Submarine and Trident-2 missile system we will possess first strike capability, i.e., the capacity to launch a nuclear attack which would cripple the Soviet military before they could respond, while suffering only "acceptable" losses ourselves.

Previously, the United States' nuclear strategy had been one of "mutually assured destruction" or "MAD," as it was labeled by former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. Each super power would feel secure, the secretary said, if it could inflict "unacceptable" damage on the other. For the US, he said, that would mean a capability "to destroy, say one-fifth to one-fourth of the Soviet population and one-half of its industrial capacity."

Most Americans believe that this "balance of terror" is the actual policy of their government. Since both sides know they can destroy the other, no matter who pushes the button first, we ordinary mortals are safe from nuclear attack. Neither nation, unless its leaders go berserk, will dare initiate an atomic holocaust.

According to Robert C. Aldridge, a former lead engineer at Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, in order to implement the doctrine of "deterrence" our strategic weapons would be aimed at Russian cities and industrial areas. Those types of targets are vulnerable and our missiles would not have to be very powerful or extremely accurate. For example, one of Poseidon's 50 kiloton bombs (equal to 50,000 tons of TNT) exploding within a half mile of a city's center would incinerate the populace." One hundred Poseidon-type bombs launched against the top Russian cities would kill 24.8 percent of the USSR's population and shatter half of its industry—in other words, provide the "assured destruction" McNamara talked about. "Allowing for repairs and maintenance, misfires, Soviet defenses and the perceived Chinese threat, 400 warheads would be more than adequate," says Aldridge. Just three Poseidon submarines (out of 31) contain more than that number. For "finite deterrence," in other words, three Poseidons, each with 16 missiles and 160 warheads, are plenty.

Sticking to this formulation it seems that the United States arsenal of over 11,000 deliverable strategic warheads and 22,000 tactical nuclear bombs, with new additions constantly on the way, has a more sinister purpose—namely "counterforce."

"Counterforce"

Under "counterforce," missiles "are aimed at Russia's **military** targets such as missile silos, nuclear stockpiles, command and communication centers and the like." These targets are hard, i.e., heavily encased in concrete, and must be hit **before** they unload their weapons—otherwise our bombs would explode on empty holes. The guiding principle for "counterforce" is accuracy: delivery systems that come down not a half-mile from their targets but a tenth of a mile, or better still, within a few yards.

In 1977, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld summed up the scenario for a preemptive first strike: "The most ambitious strategy," he said, "dictates a first strike capability against the enemy's offensive forces which seeks to destroy as much of his (sic) megatonnage as possible before it can be brought into play. An enemy's residual retailiation, assumed to be directed against urban-industrial targets, would be blunted still further by a combination of active and passive defenses including ASW (anti-submarine warfare), ABMs (anti-ballistic missiles), anti-bomber defenses, civil defense, stockpiles of food and other essentials, and even the hardening of essential industry."

The first requirement, as Rumsfeld indicated, is a US missile force precise enough to destroy all of Russia's land-based military targets. This is important because about three-fourths of the Soviet Union's nuclear warheads are deployed on intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) in silos. (The United States keeps more than half of its deliverable strategic warheads on nuclear submarines.) Pentagon efforts since the late 1960's have, therefore, focused on more sophisticated and more accurate weapons capable of quick destruction of the Soviet land based forces.

The tremendous advantage of submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) for this sort of strategy is their shorter flight time, made possible by the shorter range from which they can be fired. Whereas ICBMs take aobut 30 minutes to get from one continent to the other, SLBMs can reach their targets in as little as 10 to 15 minutes. Translated to warning time, a country under attack would be alerted about 25 minutes before the ICBMs arrived, but would have as little as 5 minutes notice for SLBMs. Even after warning there is a finite interval needed to launch retaliatory missiles before they can be destroyed. In the case of an SLBM attack, the time allowed for the Soviets to react could be reduced to zero.

Trident

Trident is the Navy's new ballistic missile, to be launched by a fleet of Trident nuclear submarines each carrying 24 missiles. The University of California's Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos Laboratories designed the two planned generations of Trident missiles, and they embody the system's first strike potential. Trident-1 (already in production) is an interim weapon. It will travel 4,000 nautical miles (NMs) with a full load of 8-100 kiloton bombs, each equal to seven Hiroshima blasts. In travelling range this is nearly double that of the Poseidon missiles, while retaining the same accuracy. At closer ranges accuracy is greatly increased.

Trident-2 (or D-5), soon to be voted on by Congress, will be almost twice as large and will fly 6,000 NMs with a full load of bombs. This will give the sub 10 times as much ocean to hide in as with the Poseidon system. The warhead is scheduled to be fitted with radar which can sense its target and correct course as it re-enters the earth's atmosphere. These maneuvering re-entry vehicles, or MARVs, would explode within 30 yards of a target, a degree of accuracy required only for a first strike against military objectives, not for retaliation against cities.

To illustrate the potential destructiveness of the Trident system, consider that each Trident submarine will be equipped with 24 Trident-2 missiles capable of striking any point on over half the earth's surface. Each missile can deliver 17 MARV

cont. on p. 21

Anti-nuke calendar

Students for Peace Conversion urges you to write your legislators protesting the development of this weapon.

Locally, People for a Nuclear Free Future is striving to prevent the expansion of Lockheed's local Empire Grade facility for construction of the Trident-2 missile system. They are currently working to educate Lockheed workers about their role in agressive war and the possibilities for converting the plant to civilian use. PNFF is also working with the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors on this. Call PNFF at 426-9523.

Students for Peace Conversion is launching an anti-Trident-2 education/action drive on campus. For further info contract: Holly Van Gelder, 429-1107, or Ian Harding, 423-2655.

Take the time to write about this issue.

President Carter, The White House, Washington, DC 20500

Senators Cranston & Hayakawa, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, DC 20510

Representative Leon Panetta, 437 Cannon House Office Bldg., Washington, DC 20515

Anti-Nuke Actions Coming Up:

Every Thursday: Leafletting at Lockheed by PNFF.

May 20, 21, 22: Demonstrations & Civil Disobediance at Trident plant in Bangor, Washington.

May 27-28: Demonstrations in San Francisco (at the Civic Center) and New York in support of UN disarmament session. Sponsored by Movement for a New Society.

July 4: Stop Trident/Convert Lockheed Rally. Contact PNFF for details.

June 24: Re-occupation of Nuke reactor site at Seabrook, NH.

August 6: Re-occupation of Diablo Canyon reactor site, San Luis Obispo, California.

Letelier, Silkwood deaths linked to spy company

by Jeffrey Stein
Pacific News Service

It has its own secluded runway protected by chain link fences, with armed guards at the farthest corner of a private airport. The building's smoked windows and "keep out" signs warn off the casual visitor.

Inside, on the receptionist's desk in the spacious lobby, a placard reads: "U.S. Government regulations prohibit any discussion of this organization or this facility. Sorry, receptionist is instructed not to answer related inquiries."

A company officer tells a reporter, "We don't want any publicity, even favorable publicity."

Although the visitor might be excused for assuming so, the dern, two-story building on the edge of Ft. Lauderdale's private Executive Airport houses a company which officials insist is not a secret CIA facility.

It is, however, the headquarters of Audio Intelligence Development, Inc., a company which specializes in the design, manufacture and sales of highly sophisticated wire-tapping and related electronic spying equipment.

The company sells virtually all of its equipment to local, state and federal police and intelligence agencies, as well as foreign secret police services.

Two of its reported sales have brought this company—which shuns publicity like the plague—into the spotlight of two politically-charged murder investigations.

The first is that of the murder of former Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier, who died in a still unsolved car-bombing in September, 1976. The Justice Department has charged a Chilean secret police agent, an American named Michael Vernon Townley, as a conspirator in the murder. Investigators suspect that Townley, acting on the orders of the then Chilean secret police chief, Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, hired anti-communist Cuban exiles in Florida and New Jersey to carry out the murder.

Letelier, a former high-ranking official in the Chilean socialist government of Dr. Salvador Allende, was an influential critic of the military junta which seized power in the US-supported coup in 1973. He was in exile in Washington at the time of his death.

It was learned this week that the president of Audio Intelligence Development, Inc., John Holcumb, has told officials that he had sold electronic equipment to Townley, who made the purchase in 1976 on behalf of the secret police, then known by its acronym DINA.

The equipment that Townley is thought to have brought from AID, Inc. is a radio surveillance device that allows one car to follow another from a long distance.

Government investigators are still at a loss to explain why AID, Inc. was allowed to sell such equipment to a foreign police agency representative. A Congressional ban passed in 1974 prohibits the sale of security and police equipment to Chile. Applications by private US companies to sell security or military-related equipment to Chile must be approved by the Commerce and State Departments.

Bugging equipment manufactured by AID, Inc., also turned up in the background of an investigation into circumstances surrounding the death of Karen Silkwood, a young lab analyst at the Kerr-McGee nuclear power plant in Oklahoma, who died in a car accident in November, 1974.

On the night of her death, Silkwood was on her way to a meeting with a **New York Times** reporter. Beside her on the seat of her Honda sedan was an envelope containing documentation of faulty nuclear safeguards and alleged accidents that the plant covered up.

The Honda rolled off the highway en route to the meeting, killing Silkwood, and the documents were never recovered. Although there were dents on the rear of the car suggesting that the car had been forced off the road, the Oklahoma Highway Patrol ruled that Silkwood had been killed in a routine accident. The FBI and two Congressional committees dropped their investigations.

Attorneys for the Silkwood family, which has filed a $2.5 million suit against Kerr-McGree on charges that it had been deliberately callous and negligent in its safety performance, have established that the Oklahoma City Police Department (OCPD) intelligence unit had acquired bugging equipment from AID, Inc.

The family contends that the OCPD intelligence unit, along with officers from the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, plus Kerr-McGee security officials, illegally monitored Silkwood's activities as she sought to investigate and finally make public the power company's safety record.

Attorneys want to know how and why the OCPD bought the equipment. Oklahoma is one of a handful of states which absolutely prohibit wiretapping of any sort.

In a deposition taken last week, former head of the OCPD intelligence unit, Capt. Billy R. Vetter, said that he recognized AID, Inc., equipment inventories shown him, but denied that he purchased it for the force.

AID, Inc. bugging equipment, the defense suspects, was used in a surveillance of Silkwood. Chasing after paper records which would reveal the circumstances of the equipment's purchase, they hope to find answers to the questions of who and how Silkwood's itinerary and purpose of her meeting with the **New York Times** reporter was learned.

Oklahoma City and state police officials, as well as Kerr-McGee's security officers, have denied from the start that they were monitoring Silkwood's activities or that they discussed Silkwood's death.

A former OCPD informer, Steve Campbell, revealed in a deposition taken last week that he had been with police and a Kerr-McGee security official in 1974 for the purpose of discussing Silkwood's death. He reportedly identified the men at the meeting as George Hicks, chief of the OCPD intelligence unit, Bill Byler of the OCPD, and James Reading, a Kerr-McGee security official. Reading has additionally admitted in a deposition that Kerr-McGee paid Campbell to collect information on Silkwood.

Drawing the press' attention to AID, Inc., has been the murky background of the company's president, John Holcumb, as well as the company's financing.

Holcumb, 50, is a wire-tapping expert, who began his detective career in Hollywood in the 1950s, bugging the homes of movie stars suspected of being Communists—including, he once boasted, Charlie Chaplin.

In March, 1969, he was deported from the British island of Anguilla after the British representative there described him as a "gangster-type element."

Holcumb was also kicked out of Haiti in April, 1970, shortly before the revolt of the Haitian national guard.

In 1970, Holcumb met his financial angel, Leo Goodwin, Jr., the ultra-conservative president of the huge GEICO Insurance Co., and heir to one of America's largest fortunes. Goodwin was persuaded to bankroll Holcumb's establishment of both AID, Inc., and a related school for training wire-tap specialists, the National Intelligence Academy (NIA). The academy went out of business in 1976 and Goodwin died last January.

Both NIA and the AID, Inc., have trained and sold equipment to several foreign police agencies, including Iran's dreaded SAVAK, as recently as January, 1978, and the secret services of Venezuela, Iraq and Colombia, among others.

Curious about AID, Inc.'s involvement in the Karen Silkwood case, congressional investigators from the House Oversight and Investigations sub-committee began to look into the company's operation this week.

The company's number two man, Douglass Carleton, said in an interview that he wasn't worried. While refusing to discuss the mechanics of the company's business, Carleton said that "We sell our equipment only in response to a government purchase order. We assume if that order comes on an official purchasing statement, it is lawful."

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FORUM from p. 13

the context of the genocide of the Native American people, which provided us with the opportunity to reexamine and reaffirm our own commitment to pro-choice and reproductive rights on a new and more encompassing level, even though right to abortion remained the focus which touched the lives of many Collective members more directly. In addition, this was an opportunity for these women to experience a little of the depth and diversity of the feminist movement by contact and dialogue with women who don't conform to media-perpetuated images. We plan to continue this type of communication as well as to explore other concrete ways to learn about each other and to move together in an atmosphere of respect and support.



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Arnoldo Gil-Osorio has been an Auditor-Appraiser in the Assessor's Office for the past 4 years.

Prior to his work in the Assessor's Office, Gil-Osorio was Sub-Director General and Chief Financial Officer for one of South America's largest foundations, managing a 10 million dollar budget and 900 employees. He has also worked as an international auditor for Citibank of New York and as financial and administrative manager for several smaller companies.

Gil-Osorio's education includes graduate study with a Fulbright Fellowship in Economics at Yale and Michigan State Universities.

He is active in community affairs, serving on the County Mental Health Board and on the Board of Directors of the UCSC Affiliates. Arnoldo is married to Joyce McCloud, a teacher and a native Californian. They live in Santa Cruz with their daughters Diana and Elisa.

Arnoldo Gil-Osorio has the perfect combination of experience, education, and community involvement to manage the Assessor's office more efficiently and more responsively, to save tax dollars and to better serve the people of our county.



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The Israel–South Africa connection

by David Hammerstein

On a hazy April morning two years ago a well-known head of state laid a wreath at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, the memorial for the six million Jews who died in the Nazi Holocaust. The same man was jailed during World War II for organizing support for the Nazi cause and is a member of a party which for many years barred Jews from membership. Has he repented? No, not in the least. In fact, South African Prime Minister John Vorster runs a state which continues to bear great similarity to the racialism of Nazi Germany, similarity to the racialism of Nazi Germany, a state which is attempting to corral 83 percent of its population onto 13 percent of the most barren land, a state which brutally enforces a complex set of laws regimenting every aspect of the lives of its non-white majority.

Israel, a country founded upon the ashes of Jewish victims of racism, has, in the last ten years, dramatically strengthened its diplomatic, commercial, and military ties with the racist country of South Africa. At a time when much of the world has begun to disengage from ties with South Africa, Israel is basing a major part of its future on an alliance with the Apartheid regime.

The growing relationship between Israel and South Africa has a threefold foundation. First, the 120,000 strong South African Jewish community, which is the wealthiest per capita Jewish community in the world and perhaps the most unanimously Zionist, is an important source of financial aid to Israel. Secondly, both countries are—rightly or wrongly—unpopular in the international community and so, can't afford to be selective in their choice of friends. Lastly, the economies of Israel and South Africa are extremely complementary.

South Africa possesses one of the world's largest coal reserves, while Israel has little energy potential of its own and is trying to decrease its dependency on Iranian oil. Conversely, Israel has a great deal of military expertise and a booming arms industry, while South Africa, threatened by internal rebellion and by black nationalist victories in neighboring countries, is frantically attempting to improve its armed forces. In addition, Israel has found in South Africa a source of steel and sugar and a ready market for chemicals, textiles, and high technology products.

Israel's relations with South Africa haven't always been good. During the late '50s and '60s relations were dampened as Israel made overtures to black Africa that included voting in favor of UN censures of South Africa. Only after the June 1967 Mid-East War were relations strengthened and formalized. Immediately following the war, South Africa loosened its stringent foreign exchange controls to allow the flow of millions of dollars to Israel. Even today Israel is the only country in the world with which South Africans can legally transfer currency and invest money. In 1968 the Israel-South Africa Friendship League was formed with none other than Menachem Begin as its president. The same year the Israel-South Africa Trade Association was founded which has been a factor in the subsequent skyrocketing of trade between the two countries.

In the wake of the 1973 Mid-East War, Israeli-South African relations entered a new stage. Due to the threat relations entered a new stage. Due to the threat of oil embargo, promises of the Arab oil states to cut oil sales to South Africa, and, to some extent, Israel's growing relationship with South Africa, all but three black African states (semi-colonies of South Africa) broke diplomatic relations with Israel. Increasingly isolated in the world, Israel decided to ignore world opinioin altogether and dive head first into relations with South Africa.

Israel's improved relations with South Africa were immediately evident in its attitude toward anti-apartheid resolutions at the UN. Between 1973 and 1976 Israel was either absent, refused to vote, or voted against every anti-South Africa resolution (15 in all). In March 1974, Israel elevated its consolate in South Africa to embassy status and South Africa reciprocate by opening an embassy in Tel Aviv.

By 1976 official trade had increased to ten times its 1968 level—top level—to over $100 million, an amount which is dwarfed by much larger trade in diamonds and arms. In 1974 a South African firm contracted to build a railroad between Eilat and Beersheva, while Israelis agreed to build a desalination plant in South Africa.

The diamond trade of hundreds of millions of dollars is not included in trade figures because it is routed through a London exchange. South Africa controls 90 percent of the world's diamond supply, while Israel cuts and polishes 52 percent of the world's rough diamonds.

Vorster's trip to Israel in April, 1976, was followed by a swift expansion in commercial and military ties between the two countries. During the visit Israel became the first country in the world, perhaps even the only country, with which South Africa set up a joint cabinet-level committee to promote economic cooperation.

Since 1976 Israeli-South African trade has grown by leaps and bounds. A visit to South Africa early this year by Israeli Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich led to an Israeli agreement to purchase over one million tons of South African coal a year, boosting the volume from 30,000 a year in 1973. And a recent Israeli trade delegation to South Africa projected a tripling of trade between the two countries in the near future. Dov Jacobovitz, leader of the delegation, defending the trade, said in **The Johannesburg Star**, "we are not worried about threats of trade boycotts against South Africa. Politics should be kept out of business."

An important economic factor making ties with Israel attractive to South Africa are Israel's freetrade arrangements with the European Economic Community (the Common Market) and favored nation status with the US. Market-hungry South Africa, cut off from significant trade with much of the Third World and excluded from many trade advantages with western countries, is now laundering semi-finished goods through Israel which are then exported with a "Made in Israel" stamp. In 1974 a large Israeli corporation, Koor Industries, entered into a joint venture with a giant South African steel producer, ISCOR. South African steel is now imported to Israeli plants where it is rolled, cut to size, and exported again—taking advantage of Israel's trade arrangements with Western Europe. According to Israeli Knesset (parliment) member Hillel Siedel, "Israel will represent South African steel industry in the Common Market." A similar situation exists with South African textiles which are finished in Israel, then exported with "Made in Israel" labels.

Israel has become, alongside France, the primary supplier of arms to South Africa according to a study by a London-based defense information firm, the International Insitute for Strategic Studies. The most widely known arms deal (Israeli arms transactions are kept secret) is the South African purchase of six Israeli warships equipped with surface-to-surface Gabriel Missiles for approximately $500 million according to a May 5 article in **The New York Times** last year. Israeli engineers have also helped develop a sensitive electronis surveillance sysetem along South Africa's border, aimed at detecting guerilla attacks.

When Israeli General Meir Amit was asked if Israel and South Africa enjoyed good military relations he replied, "That is an understatement." General Amit also revealed in the August 8, 1975 **Washinton Post** that Israeli officers "regularly lecture before an audience of South African officers about modern warfare and anit-guerilla tactics." In addition, Israeli Knesset member Marcia Friedman charged that hundreds of Israeli soldiers participated in training manuevers with the South African Army. Verifying these charges in **The British Telegraph**, a South African general attributed light casualties among South African troops in Angola to "Israeli techniques for evacuation and treatment of frontline casualties."

Israel's close relations with South Africa has scored a major propaganda victory for her foes. A few days after Vorster's visit, the Arab-African conference opened in Senegal. Arab delegates could point to pictures of friendly handshakes between then Prime Minister Rabin and Vorster, and quote statements by Rabin in the April 1977 **New Outlook** on the special affinity between Israel and South Africa.

Even Israel's friends were upset by the visit. Holland, traditionally one of Israel's staunchest supporters, warned Israel that the growing relationship between Jerusalem and Pretoria could seriously harm its efforts to convince the world that there was no connection between Zionism and racism.

In contrast, white South Africans were elated. In hailing the results of the Vorster trip, the South African **Rand Daily Mail** editorialized: "By achieving a publicly announced economic, scientific, and industrial pact with Israel he has done far more than merely formalize bonds that have, in any case, been growing stronger. He has, in fact, acquired for South Africa a public friend, and avowed ally, at a time when this country confronts an increasingly hostile world and an increasingly aggressive Black Africa."

South Africa needs friends, especially in the US where the Carter Administration is under growing pressure by anti-apartheid groups and the black community to sever ties with South Africa. If South Africa hopes to broaden its US public support beyond right-wingers, the organized Jewish community might be a prime hunting ground. Less than a month after the Soweto massacre in 1976 the editors of 12 major American Jewish papers toured South Africa as guests of the South African Tourist Agency and Pan Am Airlines. Jesse Lurie, executive editor of **Hadassah**, who spearheaded the Jewish tourism boycott of Mexico, sees no reason for a boycott of South Africa. After visiting South Africa, Lurie commented, "South Africa is a beautiful country, a fascinating one. There is no reason to boycott it. It reminds me of Israel; it has insoluble problems." So goes the quote in **Israel and South Africa** by Mr. R. Stevens.

FORUM from p. 6

Laurel Street Center, the protection of Native American burial sites and the NAACP itself as programs the board has supported.

Patton also denounced the "hassling and harassment" of write in sheriff's candidate Lowell Hunter by sheriff's deputies. His remarks came in response to Hunter's arrest last week for outstanding traffic warrants by Deputy Scott Webb. After forcibly taking Hunter into the Front Street Jail, the booking clerk there informed Webb that Hunter had no outstanding warrants. A jail clerk later apologized for the "erroneous" arrest.

"It's an outrage," Patton told Hunter, who was present at the forum. "I'm with you all the way on this," he added.

The second half of the forum was scheduled for a debate between Fred Gray of the Community Against Legalized Militarism (CALM) and Sheriff Al Noren. However, Noren was at a forum in the San Lorenzo Valley and did not make it to the Laurel Center meeting.



TRIDENT MISSILE from p. 18

warheads to within a few feet of as many targets. With a typical payload of 75-100 kilotons per warhead that means one Trident submarine will be able to destroy 408 cities or military targets. A fleet of 30 Trident submarines is planned, capable of delivering an unbelievable 12,240 nuclear warheads against an enemy's territory, or 30 times the number thought sufficient for strategic deterrence. It is estimated that one Trident sub could devestate the USSR from thousands of miles away in 15-30 minutes. Clearly, if Trident attains the accuracies the Navy seeks, it will constitute the ultimate first strike weapon.

However, even the most optimistic prognosis assumes some Russian missiles will get through to the United States. The cost in lives, what the military calls "damage limitation," might only be a few million, perhaps "only" 10 or 20 million American dead. The Russian cost would be many times as high, enough to terminate the Soviet Union's existence as a viable nation. Such domestic lossess are considered to be within "acceptable" limits.

The main argument in favor of the Trident-2 system's production is its necessity for offsetting the Russian Delta submarine. However, the only aspect of the Delta system which makes it comparable to Trident is the 4,200 NM range of its SS-N-8 missile. We could achieve the same capability by putting Trident-1 missiles in Poseidon submarines. Additionally, the Delta only carries 12-16 warheads, as compared to Poseidon's 160 and Trident's 408. The United States is also far enough ahead of Russia in anti-submarine warfare and missile accuracy as to nullify any submarine threat.

The Trident system is, as are all nuclear weapons systems, in violation of International Law; the Nuremburg principles, the United Nations charter and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

According to the Nuremburg judgement of Nazi war criminals, "to initiate a war of aggression is not only an international crime; it is the supreme international crime, differing only from other crimes in that it contains within itself the accumulated evil of the world." In addition, Nuremburg principles state that the worst of all crimes is not only the waging of aggressive war but also its planning and preparation.

The Trident submarine and Trident-1 missile are already in production. However, the decisive first strike weapon, the Trident-2, has yet to be approved by Congress. Initial funding for the Trident-2 missile was refused by Congress for fiscal years 1976 and 1977.

Letters to the Editor

REGRESSIVE?

Dear Editor:

We already have a **Good Times** and an **Independent** to inform us of our beloved Santa Cruz's latest head trips. But more and more I see **City On A Hill** going in that direction. Progressive issues get progressively less attention in this paper, while other stories get more. I especially refer to your May 11 issue: Issues such as those Angela Davis brought out, issues the Supreme Court is in process of deciding on and which will affect millions of people (not to mention the U.C. system as well as all other schools), are provided one half of page number seven, while a "Cosmic Lady's" departure makes the cover page plus an additional full page.

But maybe the priorities of this paper are in fact representative of the priorities of the people of Santa Cruz; I'd rather believe they are not. They certainly do not represent mine. The day a story such as the cover page story of May 11 is the most important issue concerning people, that's the day we no longer need newspapers to inform us of the issues and events.

City On A Hill, in my opinion you've done a great job in the past of bringing out many things that other papers, including the major ones, don't. The quality of news we get is very poor, as evidenced by the great ignorance of progressive issues by the majority of people. Not so much because the news fail (sic) to cover issues but because they misinform so well that the truth is often covered. The last issue was a step in that direction. I look forward to your future publications hoping you have returned your focus to progressive issues.

Benjamin Hernandez
Merrill College

IRONY

Dear Editor:

It struck me as more than a little ironic that in the editorial of two weeks ago we were enjoined to learn from history and remember the Kent State Murders. How easily we forget the Black students killed the same week at Jackson State College in Missippi (sic). In this racist society there are levels of forgetfulness beneath forgetfulness.

Michael Rotkin

P.S. The "We" in the article two weeks ago on the elections would have been clearer had the article been properly credited to the New American Movement. I am not in the habit of employing the "Royal WE."

WORKERS' VOTE

Dear Editor:

I feel obligated to respond to Leslie Schwartz' letter in your May 11 issue. She attacked Mike Rotkin's insistence that socialists and activists should vote and called his appeal "perhaps the most disgusting example of liberalism on this campus in recent times."

As a clerical worker on this campus and as a delegate to a body of workers in the community, the Santa Cruz County Central Labor Council, I can assure you that the June 6 lection is of critical importance to the working people of this county.

If Proposition 13 passes many public employees will find themselves in the unemployment line: teachers, librarians, public health workers, groundskeepers, custodians, clerical workers, etc. Leaders of public employee unions are some of the most active fighters against Proposition 13. Not only are they informing their members but they are urging them to do precinct walking against Proposition 13 and for Proposition 8.

Although labor unions are divided on the question of Swat squads and a civilian review board of law enforcement personnel, anyone that has studies labor history or seen "Harlan County" knows that law enforcement personnel are often used to assist management in breaking up strikes and many a striker has lost his/her life on a picket line. I personally would not want to defend my life in the face of an M-16.

As for the three supervisors who were the brunt of the recall campaign, they have made decisions which were definitely anti-labor and we who represent labor in this county were quick to tell them about it. We will continue to do so. And yet, the largest union in Santa Cruz County—SEIU Local 415, Santa Cruz County Employees—would much rather have them re-elected than replaced by more conservative elements in the community who do not support the right of public employees to collective bargaining, are supporters of workfare programs for the unemployed, and might even aid a new "right-to-work" campaign in this state.

So if you really want to help the workers, please vote on June 6.

Cheryl G. VanDeVeer
President, AFSCME Local 1728

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PANTHERS from p. 4

Newton continued his work. He visited the People's Republic of China in 1971, just before Nixon's first visit. He handed Chinese leader Chou En-Lai a proclamation that characterized Nixon as a trigger-happy war criminal.

In 1974, Newton was charged with murder and assault and fled the country. He sought refuge in Cuba, where he worked on construction projects. The party claimed he had been trying to drive heroin pushers out of the black community and had been set up on the charges by corrupt cops with connections to the dope trade. He returned in 1977 to face the charges, was released on bail, and resumed his party functions and his studies in the History of Consciousness graduate program here at UCSC.

Only a tiny percentage of COINTELPRO files have been released. We know that the government's war on the Panthers (1968-71) resulted in the arrests of nearly a thousand party members, the jailing of many leaders, and the murder of 31 members. The level of continued interest that the government maintains in the remaining Panthers and especially leader Huey P. Newton is anybody's guess.

ABORTION from p. 8

though HEW has recently passed sterilization guidelines to ensure "informed consent," they are not strictly enforced. The choice to bear children is constrained not only by sterilization abuse and inaccessibility of abortions, but also by such factors as poverty level incomes, lack of guaranteed compensation for working women who leave work in order to have children, and inadequate day care facilities.

We need to take action against anti-abortion measures that would limit women's control over their bodies and their right to choose. The Reproductive Rights Coalition has been organized to do this kind of work with letter writing campaigns to state senators and assemblypeople, educational leaflets and forums, and community contact. They situate the abortion issue within the framework of women's choice and control, and are equally concerned with the related issues of forced sterilization, community accessible and affordable health care, safe and effective contraception, pregnancy disability payments, accessible and affordable child care, sex education, and sexual preference. They can be contacted through the Santa Cruz Women's Health Collective.

HUEY NEWTON from p. 5

threats.

In the meantime, witnesses are keeping their whereabouts secret; many are scared. One of the bartenders who saw the incident is "on vacation." Unconfirmed reports say witnesses have left or are planning to leave the country. Lt. Stevens refutes this possibility; he says they've been in touch with all of the witnesses since the initial investigation and he doesn't know of any who have left.

Of the reported threats, Lawyer Otis said the first he'd heard of them was when this reporter mentioned them and that he thinks "they are doing everything possible to tarnish the reputation of Huey and the party."

To Cuba and Back

Huey Newton is currently facing murder and assault charges in Oakland for allegedly taking part in the murder of a 17-year-old prostitute, Kathleen Smith, on August 6, 1974, and in the pistol whipping of his tailor, 53-year-old Preston Callins, on August 16, 1974. After these arrests, Newton jumped $42,500 bail on those charges and went to Cuba. He returned last July to face those charges and is currently free on $80,000 bail. According to a spokesperson for the Black Panther Party, one of the reasons Newton left for Cuba was a $10,000 contract on his life by the Oakland Police Department.

When Alameda County Assistant District Attorney Tom Orloff learned of Newton's Santa Cruz arrest, he immediately came down and successfully persuaded Santa Cruz Municipal Court Judge William Kelsey to raise Newton's bail from $25,000 to $50,000, even before Newton had been charged with anything. Newton's bail was paid for with two $25,000 cashier's checks that were drawn on an account from monies of friends and supporters of the party. William Moore's bail also was in the form of a $25,000 cashier's check. Heard posted a bail bond for the same amount. Orloff is presently pushing to have Newton's bail in the Oakland case raised from $80,000 to $200,000.

Heard was convicted in Alameda County in 1975 on a charge of assaulting a police officer and being an accessory to a felony. The charges stemmed from a 1974 barroom brawl between several Panthers, including Newton, and two Oakland vice squad officers. Heard served one-and-a-half years at San Luis Obispo State Prison and was released when the accessory charge was reversed on appeal. The accessory charge stemmed from Heard's reported role in the pistol whipping of tailor Callins for which Newton is now awaiting trial. Heard was recently arrested in Santa Cruz and pleaded guilty to a charge of disturbing the peace after he reportedly threatened to kill a waitress at the Colonial Inn who refused to serve him a drink.

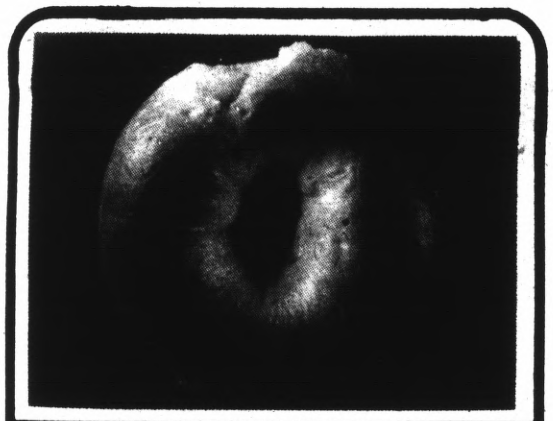
William Moore is a graduate of UCSC's History of Consciousness program. In the early '70's he was a well-known figure around Santa Cruz. He had addressed the Board of Supervisors on matters relating to community projects for the poor. At one time, he headed a community service center under Equal Opportunity Commission funding. When he completed his postgraduate studies at UCSC, he returned to the Bay Area where he is a consultant at the Oakland Community School. No charges have been filed against Moore.

RACE from p. 11

my identity and beliefs...too high, considering the return."

While the racial separation that exists at UCSC is not as pronounced as it is at many other campuses, there can be no denial of its existence at many levels. To deny its existence, or to accept it, is a refusal to deal with the situation. Last spring, an attempt was made by some students to begin handling the situation and to find some common ground between Third World organizations and other political student groups. This saw a concerted effort to work together on the part of the respective groups, which was much different from the Third World sit-in of spring, 1976. In 1976, the majority of white students were disinterested in the issues and couldn't find any relationship to their own reality.

The situation may not look too bad here, but don't leave UCSC with the impression that this is generally the situation on college campuses or the country.. Even more importantly, as one student said, "UCSC students leave colelge with the idea that this is how it is for all minorities. They often believe that because a few are now in college, that the general situation has improved for all minorities. Unfortunately, it seems that they prefer to believe this than to hear that for all the talk of civil rights and affirmative action things won't change until the attitudes of white America change with respect to American minorities."



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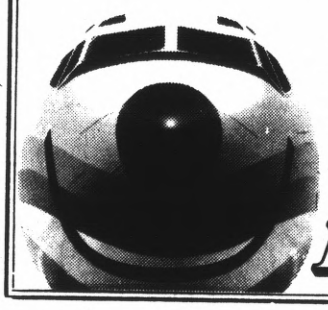
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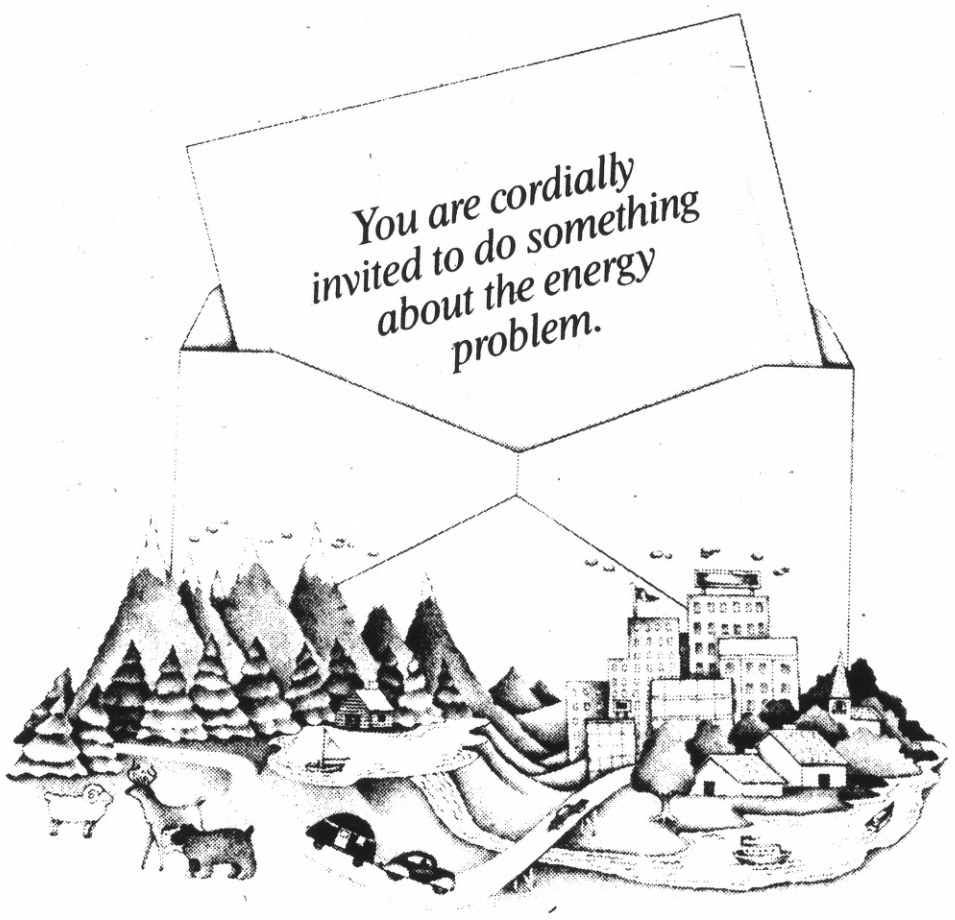
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UNDER THE SKYWAY

by Eric Eigenfeld

Several weeks back, I described Spring quarter as a time when many important decisions are made concerning next year's student life and academic affairs. One of those is the reorganization of the top level staff at **City on a Hill Press**.

While many folks up here see the Stonehouse as the headquarters of an exclusive clique, the **Press** is much more than that. It is the only influential centralized student voice on this campus. This makes its editors quite powerful in spite of their unassuming demeanor and the lack of any imposed formal structure.

When I was hired into my current position, the paper had deteriorated into a sloppy political rag permeated by internal and external political struggle. The current editorial board, which overcame the odds and stayed together for its full term, was forced to take on the responsibility of revitalizing an important but disliked campus institution.

Watching this process from the inside has taught me much about management, media, and political and ego sensitivities. We started out in October as a pack of snarling dogs. But the recent elections here were handled so smoothly that only one quarter of the staff bothered to vote. During the intervening months, we grew first to respect each others' political viewpoints, then learned to work in the same room with staff members we had formerly hated, and most recently, we have developed an allegiance to the paper as it appears on Thursday afternoon.

This last expansion of our collective awareness has been as gradual as it is critical to the production of a quality newspaper. If staff members agree to surrender a mere ten percent of their personal goals, the combined force of that energy will accrue to the paper, and, indirectly, to those who read it. The issues from last Fall Quarter illustrate this principle. When compared with any of the last four or five issues, the older material now seems to contain wilted writing, sloppy production, and almost no quality control.

But working on this newspaper involves more than journalism theory and consensus development. One also gets opportunities to play at such roles as Rock Critic, General Hard-Nose, and Investigative-Reporter-Attempting-to-Unravel-a-Coverup. This last one may involve holding your breath while a confidential source gestures emphatically with a two foot butcher knife, but the knowledge that you may yet be the Santa Cruz Answer to Dan Bolles makes the risk worthwhile.

There are, of course, some unexpected pitfalls, such as soliciting complimentary press tickets to the ballet and then realizing that since all you know about ballet is that you like it, any coherent review is out of the question. This leaves the promoter feeling that you suckered him out of a free ticket (you did), leaves a blank space on the page where the review should have been, and forever damages your credibility as a critic. But journalists have a phoenix-like tendency toward reincarnation, even after a thorough editorial trashing. The usual pattern is for them to retreat to the relatively safe boundaries of a weekly column, where they can needle readers, advertisers and administrators with relative impunity.

The Greenbelt Retreats

Viktor Frankl, a Holocaust survivor who went on to design a school of psychotherapy, once described a common behavioral syndrome among mass victims called "the illusion of reprieve." It seems that individuals, when faced with a terrible fate, all believe that **they** will be exempted from the general misfortune of others.

In much the same way, we at the bottom of the hill have watched with what Hunter Thompson would call "Fear and Loathing" as one or two of Santa Cruz' most prominent citizens have covered the nearby landscape with Beautiful Townhouse Condominiums (read "cheap apartments") and 7-11 houses (so named because of the quality of workmanship and their dreary sameness). But through this year-long process, one four-acre lot across from our office has remained vacant. We naturally assumed that we alone would be spared the curse of creeping Santa Clara-ism, and that not only would the land always be vacant, but that it might eventually become a park.

But as Logan said as he returned to The City, there is no sanctuary. They've already cleared away the weeds, dug foundation holes, and delivered the sewer pipes. Even now, though a haze of fatigue has descended upon a Stonehouse burdened by a 28 page issue, I can see the moving trucks and polished Datsuns bearing new residents already weary from the weight of Alpha-Bits mortgages (just two boxtops and $90,000, folks...).

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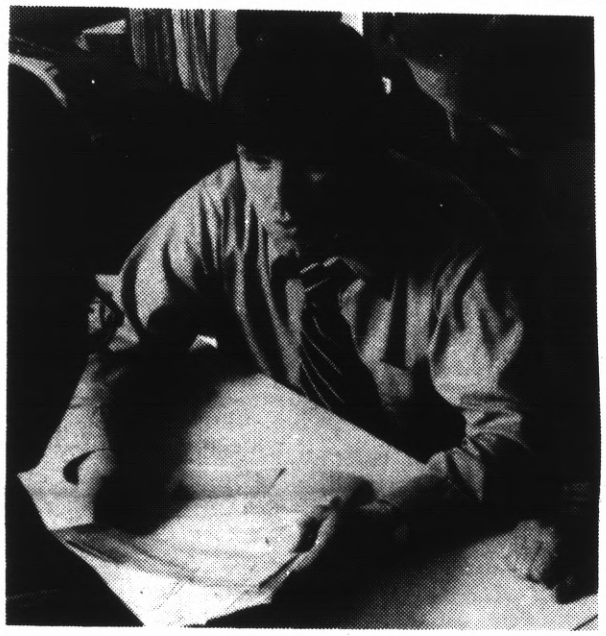
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Art Danner will make a great District Attorney.

Every now and then, someone comes along who really knows his job. Someone who's experienced, committed and concerned. When you vote, this is the person to look for.

Art Danner has been nine years in the District Attorney's office, supervising the municipal and superior court divisions, trying over 300 cases, serving as Acting DA, and, in general, winning the respect of the people he deals with. As Chief Assistant DA, he's dedicated his career to the needs of Santa Cruz County, with a strong sense of justice and a concern for the rights of individuals. Art Danner has proven himself time and time again.

Let's give him the support he deserves.

DANNER FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

He knows his job.

PAID FOR BY THE COMMITTEE TO ELECT ART DANNER; KENNETH D. GRAY, TREASURER 116 McMillian Ct., Santa Cruz

DON'T LET SANTA CRUZ BECOME A SUBURB OF NEW JERSEY!



These typical New Jersey residents have already spread their blight through Capitola—How long before they move in next door?!

VOTE YES ON BALLOT MEASURE "X"

You think immigrants from San Jose are bad? When was the last time you ran into one from New Jersey?!!

Measure "X" would prohibit all people who have spent more than ten consecutive years within the borders of the state of New Jersey or any agency, hospital, institution, military installation, or automobile dealership affiliated therewith from entering or looking within the borders or receiving radio transmissions from the County of Santa Cruz.

Safeguard your home, children, pets, aged relatives, restaurants, public gathering places, and sanity from the rabid New Jersey menace.

Destroy the hex with Measure "X"!

Vote Yes on "X" June 6th



Although they often try to pass as average citizens, the typical Jerseyite has something about him which somehow sets him apart from normal people.

New Jersey residents come in all shapes and sizes. Vote yes on "X"!

RAGTIME by David Arenson with Dr. Marilyn Werden

When finals are *finally* over...



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Re-elect Gary Patton

Women Stand With Patton Because:

- Gary Patton supports the County's Commission on the Status of Women.
- Gary Patton initiated a Childcare Facilities Fund, to provide permanent childcare facilities throughout the County
- Gary Patton wants birth alternatives to be available to all women. Gary voted to establish the County's perinatal program.
- Gary Patton supports the ERA, and joined the Board majority in urging Congress to extend the ratification deadline.
- Gary Patton supports family planning and other health services for women through County contracts with Planned Parenthood and the Women's Health Center
- Gary Patton provided the crucial third vote needed to hire a fulltime Affirmative Action Officer, pushed hard for a citizens' Affirmative Action Commission, and will continue to demand equal employment and promotional opportunities for women.
- Gary Patton supports a job sharing program for County employees to open up more flexible employment opportunities for working mothers.
- Gary Patton has been a strong supporter of the Battered Women's Shelter Project and Women's Crisis Support.

As Women, We Support Gary Patton because he has unfailingly supported us in the concerns that matter most.

Sandra Allen
Nancy Andreasen
Patricia Bakalian
Kathy Beiers
Elsie Beltran
Lisa Berman
Millie Carlson
Heather Celayeta
Margaret Cheap
Sue Ann Clugage
Harriet Daum
Harriet Deck
Mary Dekking
Jane Fessenden
Eleanor Foster
Mary Garon
Laura Giges
Elena Goldstein
Lucy Haessler
Wouterina Herrick
Mary Hinchliff
Denise Holbert
Marilyn Hummel
Mildred Hunkin
Caroline Kane
Alice Kardon
Siena Klein
Marni Lachman
Kathleen Ley
Nancy Lim
Cherie Martchenke
Cynthia Mathews
Nancy Matlock
Melanie Mayer
Gladys Naman
Lynn Narlesky
Patti Oblath
Mary-Kay Orlandi
Philippa Pfeiffer
Linda Pope Selman
Nancy Popin
Dolores Rapattoni
Bonita Sanchez
Judy Steen
Celia Von der Muhll-Scott
Linda Thompson
Augusta Trumpler
Doni Tunheim
Cynthia Van Tassel
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WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTER—10-4 Mon-Fri 7-9 pm Wed. Gynecological Abortion appts Health library/Dr. referrals/Pregnancy screening Counseling Ovulation method classes/Patient rights info and more. 250 Locust St. 427-3500.

GUYS & GALS Clean out your closet and bring your summer clothes in on consignment to the Re-Run Shop, 1503 Mission, Santa Cruz. 426-2753. Open Mon-Sat 11 am-4:30.

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ROOM WANTED: Serious Student needs rooms in a 2 or 3 room house or apt. Permanent—not subleting. Beginning 6/1. Call Jim at 426-8393

TWO ROOMS AVAILABLE—Needed 6/1, two males to balance out 4-plex. Call 426-8393

SUMMER ACCOMODATION on campus. Two apartments available 15 June and 1 August. $120 Month each. Could be let as one large apartment for August and September. David Bouchier or Gregg Carr, 426-3236

LOST—have you seen, found or taken my small black cat (Clara)? She has no collar and hangs out around the Stevenson Library and Provost House area. If you have any information, please call Sheryl, 423-2144

FOUND items left behind by persons staying at Cal Lodge during the 1977-8 ski season may be reclaimed before 6/1/78. Write or phone description of item, approx. time of stay—Manager, Cal Lodge, Box 35, Norden, CA. 95724/916-426-3392. Will mail C.O.D.

GRAPHIC ARTS—part time-permanent. Do newspaper layout, advertising design and layout. Call 336-8785 for appointment

ADVERTISING SALES—Contact merchants for various college and university publications. Extensive travel—outstanding money can be made. Call 336-8785

SUMMER RENTAL—Spacious furnished studio apt. in Victorian house w/storage, ample parking, sun deck & ocean view. $275/mo. 425-0872—weekdays.

FOR SALE—Honda CB 360, '74 with extras, helmet, good condition. $500. Call: 429-4181

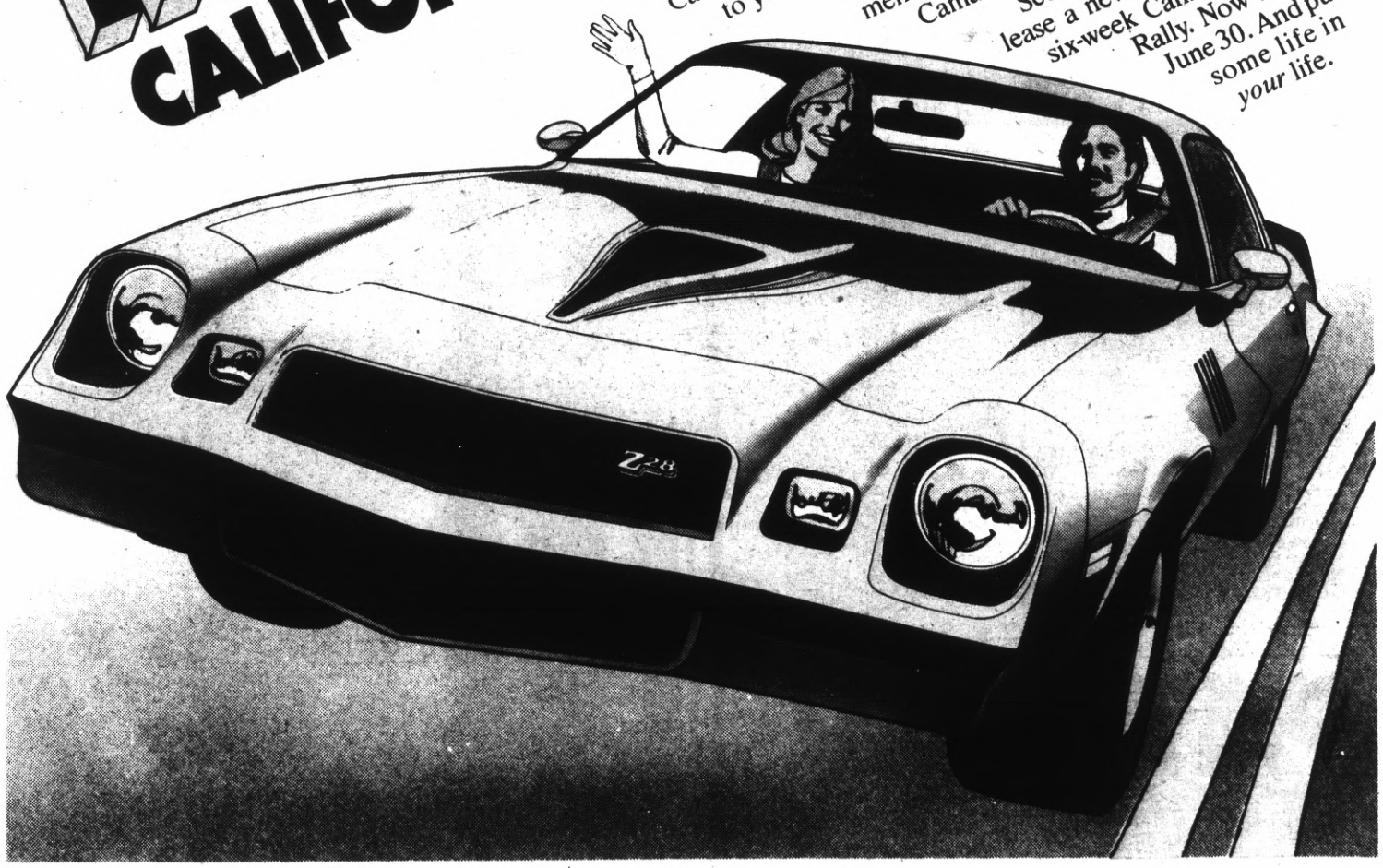


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